THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 127. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LEASON'S GLUT OF GLORY.

Finale of the Fenian Fizzle.

The Battle of Trout River.

The Brotherhood Coming Home.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE FENIAN FIASCO.

The Battle of Trout River—Full Particulars—The Soil of Canada only Invaded for Five Hundred Yards—Remarkably Short Stay of the Invaders—Their Arms Taken Away by the United States Authorities.

MALONE, May 27.—General Starr, of Cincinnati, at 7 o'clock this morning, crossed the line at Trout river and advanced with his command, numbering not more than three hundred, stragglers included, about five hundred yards, when he deployed on the right and left of the road, his extreme right resting on Trout river. He had not occupied this position long when the British troops and Canadian militia emerged from the woods a little in front, and on the other side of the Fenians. Line of battle was at once formed by the British, and a sharp steady fire was opened on the Fenians. There was at the time a small rail fence in front of the latter, which was immediately converted into a sort of a stockade. The Fenians, who had been told by General Starr to keep up a steady fire for ten minutes, obeyed the orders, and stopped the advance of the British. Before the expiration of the ten minutes, the Canadian troops, far outnumbering the Fenians, made a movement as if they intended to flank and capture the invaders, when General Starr formed what may be called a rear guard, and a retreat was ordered. The British continued firing, pressing the Fenians, who managed to maintain comparatively good order until they reached the United States line, when a parting volley was given the British, and the "battle" of Trout river was over.

Who commanded the British troops is not known. On the Fenian side, under General Starr, were Colonel Robert Cullen, Aid-de-Camp, of Hamilton, Ohio; Major William O'Keefe, Aide-Camp; Major William H. Spanngins, Inspector-General; Major Daniel Sharp, Quartermaster, of Rochester; Colonel William L. Thompson of Albany, Colonel M. O'Neill of Philadelphia, Colonel Smith of Buffalo, Colonel Campbell of Youngstown, Pa., and Lieutenant-Colonel Marion, of Toledo. The losses are one killed, one wounded, and one missing, who were all in the "6th Regiment," Colonel Thompson, who does not know the names of his wounded and missing.

This preponderance of field officers gives a good insight into the general condition of affairs. There are many more officers than are needed, and not enough men for the work undertaken. The Fenians had not in the affair to-day, which is ridiculously dignified as "the battle of Trout river," and have not at their command a single piece of artillery. The English had a few pieces, and they were effectively worked.

The men engaged have different views. Some denounce General Starr and others uphold him, but this alternate support and denunciation is the fate of all who have commanded the Fenian "army."

The men are now loitering about in this place unarmed, without means to procure food or lodgings. They cannot but be suffering, although they keep up good spirits.

About 200 Fenians arrived at 2 to-day, and the announcement of the defeat at Trout river and the appearance of affairs here makes them believe that all is over.

General Gleason is in command of the Fenians now, and the United States Marshal has seized a large quantity of the arms. Their recapture is suggested, but if such an attempt is made, of ccurse the United States troops will resist, and then comes an end to the whole affair. No amount of money can now prevent the complete if not altogether ignoble defeat of the so-called "invasion of Canada," and if any man intends to come to the front, he will need to supply himself with money enough to obtain food and shelter, and then pay his way back, if he does not care to suffer much, or to live on the bounty of the benevolent. The reckless dash may yet be made somewhere, but the results cannot be altered.

Canadian Reports.

ANOTHER FENIAN "ARMY" ROUTED—THEY BREAK AT THE FIRST VOLLEY—NONE OF THE CANADIANS INJURED—ONLY ONE FENIAN KILLED AND ONE TAKEN PRISONER.

TORONTO, Ont., May 27.—Matters in the neighborhood of Huntingdon early this morning assumed a good deal of interest. Gleason was reported to be in command of the Fenians, who were said to be well armed. The Canadian forces were immediately assembled, and active preparations were made for a fight. Troops were also ordered back to Pigeon Hill in anticipation of further trouble there. A small force of Fenians has also appeared at Island Pond. All quiet on the Niagara and Detroit frontiers.

At 5 o'clock all the troops here, consisting of the 69th Regiment of Regulars, the volunteer garrison (artillery and engineers) of Montreal, and the Huntingdon Battalion, all under command of Colonel Bagot, of the 69th, made an advance on the Trout river lines, where the Fenians had made a breastwork of rails leading across the field on the north bank of the Trout river.

At 8:30 o'clock, Colonel Bagot ordered the Huntingdon Volunteers, under command of Colonel McEshern, to deploy across the field. The 69th was ordered to advance along the road, and the artillery to cross the river and go up the south bank. The movements were performed at once, and the whole line opened fire.

The Fenians fled at once, not firing more than twenty shots. The Canadians followed, firing as they went, until they reached the boundary line, when they stopped. The Fenian officers tried to re-form their men on crossing the line, using swords and revolvers, but it was all in vain; on they rushed to their old camp.

None of the Canadians were hurt, and the Fenians had only a few wounded. One is said to have been killed, and one was taken prisoner. The United States troops are advancing from Malone, and it is said they will take the Fenians prisoners before night. The Fenians numbered from 1500 to 2000; the Canadians about 1000.

Reinforcements arrived during the day, among them being Prince Arthur, who caused great enthusiasm by marching to the front with the volunteers.

There must now be over 8000 Canadian volunteers and regulars under arms along the Vermont and Northern New York frontier to Montreal.

There is some talk of further Fenian operations at Cook's Corners, near Pigeon Hill, but it is hardly probable, as the whole rabble are utterly demoralized, and fighting more or less among themselves. A report reached here to-night that a Fenian force was gathering on the Detroit river. Ample preparations, however, are made in that quarter.

A frigate will reach Quebec to-morrow, having on board the 78th Regiment from Halifax.

The Right Wing.

THE FORLORN HOPE ON ITS WAY HOME—THE WHOLE MOVEMENT ENDED IN VERMONT—HOW IT FIZZLED OUT.

ST. AL Vt May 27.—The O'Neill Fenian fracas is now a complete failure and entirely at an end. The men have become so disheartened from repeated defeats and from the failure of a realization of the promises of their leaders that they are ready to return home, swearing they will move in no other direction again, and threatening vengeance on any man who publicly or privately again lisps the word "Fenian" in their hearing.

On the election of General Spear to the command of men composing the right wing of the army of liberation last night, new confidence seemed to be infused among the rank and file, and early to-day they again started out for the front.

The expectation and promise to them were that General Spear would join them a mile or two out of St. Albans at an early hour, when, after partaking of refreshments, which it was understood he would supply, they were to march again on Canada, the objective point this time being Pigeon Hole, the scene of General Spear's emphatic successes in 1866.

The men were early out on the Highgate road, and took positions at different points from one to three miles from here, where, hungry and footsore, they awaited the arrival of commander and commissariat.

After a tarry of five hours, neither appearing, and the half-starving men having only a cup of water and smoke of tobacco with which to satiate their cravings for food, permitted human nature to get the best of their patriotism, and they declined to further serve in any capacity under such ill-starred leaders—such as they had thus far been made the victims of.

About 4 P. M. they started to return. At this hour (10 P. M.) nearly all have arrived back, and are awaiting transportation to their homes. Those who were able to pay their own fare back returned this evening, and a few more, fortunate enough to be able to do so, will return in the morning under the same auspices. They seemed to scorn the idea that they are beggars or objects of charity. Many others, not so well off in worldly goods, but with as much pride, have taken themselves quietly out of town, and engaged in agricultural or other pursuits, by which they hope to acquire funds to enable them to reach their destination without being either public or private debtors.

A movement, which might have proved unfortunate, was started this morning by Major Moore, of New York. It was to recover the arms of the Fenians taken yesterday by the United States Marshal, Flanagan, under whose care they were being transported here. The idea was to arrest Flanagan, capture the arms, and deal them out again to the men. This projected movement came to the ears of the authorities here, and at once Battery I, of the 5th Artillery, was detailed for special duty, and they started for the front with full company equipage and one hundred rounds of ammunition. They passed out to Franklin in wagons, and the Fenians, as they moved by them, became convinced that further efforts on their part would place them between two fires, one, at least, of which they did not care to encounter, as they have much more respect for Uncle Sam's neutrality laws than they have for British bayonets.

This appeared to be the last feather on the camel's back, and the retreat commenced in good earnest.

About 7:30 o'clock Generals Meade, McDowell, Ingalls, and Van Vliet arrived here, and took quarters at the Weldon House. They were waited on this morning by a large number of citizens, to whom they expressed gratification at meeting. To-morrow they will dictate the terms of the United States Government to the invaders, and allow them an opportunity to legally desist. Among the arrivals in town to-day has been General John Gleason, who left on the noon train for Malone, where he was to take command.

It was also rumored, and authoritatively, that the Rebel General Moseby was in town, and that he had organized a band of men of one hundred or more strong, who were to move out to-night and inaugurate a guerilla warrare. It is so much like the man that it requires stronger proof than is in my possession to controvert it.

The Fenian officers, disgusted with the action of Generals O'Neill and Spear, loudly denounced the manner in which the movement was conducted, and in the course of their remarks Colonel J. H. Brown, of Lawrence, Major H. McGinnis, of Cambridge, and Captain John Monahan, of Burlington, were arrested, the two former in this village and the latter out on the Highgate road while at parade of his men.

They were taken before Jasper Rand, United States Commissioner, and each held to bail in $5000 for appearance at the District Court in July. None of them could furnish bail. All were taken to apartments at the Weldon House in confinement. Subsequently Monahan's numerous friends succeeded in getting his bail cut down to $1000, which was promptly furnished and he was released from confinement.

Several Fenian stragglers, while on the way in from the front last night, assaulted a citizen of Fairfield, and one of them struck him with a sabre, cutting him so badly that his life is despaired of.

THE LAST OF LOPEZ.

Particulars of the Last Hours of the Dictator—How He Died and Struggled for Life—His Mother Thanks Heaven that He is Dead—Scenes After His Death.

When Lopez was surprised by the Brazilians he was mounted on a grey horse, and trotted along with two of his aides-de-camp, all the rest of the party going on foot. This was the only time in which the Brazilians surprised the Dictator. The orderly of Colonel Tavares, the Brazilian commander, as soon as he heard that the grey horseman was Lopez, gave him a blow with a lance, which wounded Lopez in the abdomen.

At the same time others fired at him and at his aides-de camp, one of whom fell, having been wounded in the head. This was Caminos, one of Lopez's ministers. Although wounded again, Lopez continued to ride at half gallop towards the woods near by. Just at the entrance of this wood lay a great swamp, wherein the President's horse began to sink. To avoid any delay in his flight Lopez dismounted rapidly, took off his blouse, and disappeared among the trees.

General Camara was then approaching, and was told by a major that Lopez was there. The general doubted it, but dismounted and penetrated into the wood, and found Lopez crossing a stream and endeavoring to reach the opposite bank. General Camara entered the stream, and when at a short distance from Lopez, said to him, "Surrender, marshal! I am the Brazilian commander."

As an answer Lopez fired a shot in the direction of Camara, and, as he reached the bank, he fell on his knees exhausted. In half a minute more Camara stood near him, and ordered a soldier of the Ninth Infantry to disarm Lopez. Lopez did not quietly surrender, but struggled with the soldier for some time.

At the same moment a soldier of the cavalry came up, and seeing the hard struggle fired at Lopez, the ball entering his heart. The Dictator fell down, and in ten minutes more was dead.

HOW HE LOOKED WHEN KILLED.

When Lopez was killed his feet were in the water, his body lying up the bank of the stream. He wore blue pantaloons, with a golden stripe, a very fine shirt-waist, and melico boots. His hat had been lost. In the pocket of his waistcoat a gold watch was found. The pockets of his blouse were also searched, and the only things found were two penholders, some note paper, and an ivory ring, with the customary inscription, "*Vencir ou morir.*"

THE LOPEZ FAMILY

were going another road in two carts, Mrs. Lynch and children occupying one and Lopez's mother and sisters another—this one being a very rude one, and the other being escorted by a guard of soldiers. When Lieutenant-Colonel Martins met Mrs. Lynch's carriage, Colonel Pancho Lopez (about eighteen years old and a son of the Dictator) did not readily obey the order to surrender, as the rest of the party did, but, with lances and revolver, offered most serious resistance. After some shots had been fired by him, Colonel Martins exhausted his patience and killed the young man with his sword.

Then Mrs. Lynch descended from her carriage and laid her son's dead body on the front seat of it. She wept bitterly, invoking "Panchito! Panchito!" and opening his eyes while saying this. Mrs. Lynch wore a black satin dress with trimmings and flounces of white satin. Her hair was dressed as if for a *soiree*. On one of her fingers glittered four rings which sparkled with diamonds. The mother and sisters of Lopez, when taken, were in one wooden cart, on their knees, thanking Providence for the tyrant's fall. The poor old Lady Carrillo was sentenced to death, and Lieutenant Murizo had received instructions to lance her in case of being overtaken by the enemy.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

It is horrible to consider the reason why the Dictator had proposed himself to commit such a nefarious crime. When Lopez was still at Panadero his mother was accused by a certain woman, the wife of a Marco (who was whipped daily), of having planned the death of his son by means of poison, that was to be given him in the form of candy in an approaching festa. Lopez immediately summoned a council, composed of Resquin, Delgado, Falcon, Cavalieri, President Maez, and Alveiro. Every member of this so-called council, except one, pronounced the story a mere fabrication; but Lopez, hearing of the result of the investigation, exclaimed, "Aveiro is my only friend," and ordered him to collect all evidence bearing on the case. It is useless to say that this infamous Aveiro complied with the wishes of his master, and did it so strictly that he quite often slapped the face of the old woman and beat her with his sword. As a consequence of this, Senorita Carrilio was condemned to death, and the matricidal hand of the tyrant appended to the sentence the *cumpras se* of his authority.

THE CRUELTY OF LOPEZ TOWARDS HIS MOTHER.

It is believed that this ferocious disposition in the character of Lopez towards his own mother was impressed on him by the influence of Mrs. Lynch, who could never forgive her disapproval of her (Mrs. Lynch's) relations to her son. This story was referred to the Count d'Eu by the lady herself, in the presence of many Brazilian officers, soldiers, and a number of Paraguayans.

DANCING AROUND LOPEZ'S BODY.

A few minutes after the imprisonment of Mrs. Lynch and the death of her dear Pancho the body of El Supremo was brought in. He had four wounds, and was barefooted; his feet were the admiration of those surrounding the body, such was their delicacy and fineness. While all Brazilians were anxiously contemplating the remnants of the man that for five years had disturbed the peace of four nations for his own selfish sake, some Paraguayan women which accompanied the party began to dance around the body. Colonel Paranhos ordered these furies to get off, and the body to be interred with that of Pancho, as requested by Mrs. Lynch. Meanwhile Mrs. Lynch and several Brazilian officers cut Lopez's hair, the Brazilians dividing it among their friends.

A DANGEROUS WOMAN.

All officers of the Brazilians agree that Mrs. Lynch is a charming, dangerous woman. The behavior after the death of her paramour has been tempered with a high tone of delicacy and haughtiness. "The marshal died as a hero and the chief of a State ought to die," said she, when told of the particulars of his death. Mrs. Lynch was sent down to Asuncion on board of the Princeza.

When she discovered the city from on deck of this steamer she wept most piteously. She is going to be sent to Rio Janeiro, according to her own wishes, and thence to Europe. She has a fortune of upwards of $100,000. She said that ex-Minister McMahon was the bearer of 3700 gold ounces, besides other coin and of 500 ounces, to be delivered to Emiliano Lopez, now in New York. One of the surviving sons of Mrs. Lynch is Leopold, a beautiful boy of four years of age.

The officers of the

LOPEZ STAFF

belong to the lowest strata of mankind. It was interesting to see how they change their feelings and language within five minutes. Resquin, Averie, and Rivero—this diabolical trinity—cravenly accused the man whom they served, and whose corpse they had in sight. Many others who were considered as prominent men of the *Republica del Paraguay* were found to be nothing but a few boys and some "dotards," all ignorant, savage, and brutal.

LOPEZ A GLUTTON.

While his own ministers depended only for their living on sour oranges, Lopez himself, up to a few months before his death, enjoyed all the comforts of life, and even certain luxuries, which contrasted painfully with the starvation that prevailed among his people. Colonel Thompson, the Englishman and aide-de-camp of Lopez, has already written that the marshal was a glutton; his statement is fully corroborated by his ministers, now in the hands of the allies. He always rose hungry from the table.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Citizens' Association on the War Path—After the Railway Companies.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Allison and Paxson.

This morning Counsellor Shippen, accompanied by several members of the Citizens' Association, appeared before the bar of the court and recounted the many grievances under which they and the public at large suffered by reason of the broken and dangerous condition of the public highways, saying that the injury to horses and vehicles, resulting from this condition of the streets, entailed upon the community a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Various remedies had been tried to correct this evil, but all were futile, and now, as a last resort, they had determined to memorialize the court and pray for relief. They set forth that the various railway corporations to whom the use of the streets had been given had, in consideration for the very liberal franchises granted them, bound themselves to keep the streets in thorough repair; yet the report of the inspectors appointed by the association represented that the streets on the routes of nine different companies, of which the Union line was mentioned as an *honor omnium*, were in a most dangerous and shameful condition, being torn up in many places and filled with holes and ruts. Now they prayed the Court to refer the matter to the Grand Jury, with a view to the indictment of these corporations for their dereliction of duty, if this was a proper remedy, as they had been advised by their solicitor it was.

No one appeared for the railway companies, and the Judges said they would consider the memorial and take such action upon it as was just and proper. The following are the names of the petitioners:—

M. E. Rogers,	E. Spencer Miller,
W. H. Rawle,	A. Nebinger,
J. F. Tobias,	E. M. Hopkins,
Samuel R. Thomas,	C. H. Clark,
William Stevenson,	James S. Biddle,
L. T. Salaignac,	G. O. Carson,
Edward Shippen,	Amos R. Little.

Custody of Children.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

William Terry vs. William Dougherty and wife. This was a suit of habeas corpus brought by the father to recover the custody of his infant daughter from her aunt. It appears that in 1862 the father left the child and joined the army, and the aunt at that time took charge of her and has supported and educated her ever since. The judge decided against the father and remanded the child into the custody of her aunt.

Father Matthew O'Brien, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Almshouse, vs. Mrs. Sarah Marsh. In this case the mother of the child in question was an outcast, abandoned pauper, and becoming exhausted by suffering and debauchery, took her baby in August last to Mrs. Marsh and begged her to keep it and rear it, and, being promised that the child should be properly cared for, went to the Almshouse to die. Being of the Roman faith, she upon her deathbed indentured the child to Father O'Brien, in order that it might be placed at a charity institution and brought up in the Church and hence arose the conflicting claims for her custody. The Court decided that the law was against Father O'Brien, and remanded the child into the custody of Mrs. Marsh.

Derringer vs. Derringer. In this case the father and mother, both young and in comfortable circumstances, are living apart, and the former sues to recover her child from the latter, having the *prima facie* right to it because of its tender age. The father consented to surrender the child upon the condition that the mother give security not to remove it from the State, having reason to fear that she intended going to Kansas. Judge Paxson required her to give this security in $2000, and under this condition remanded the child into her custody.

After disposing of these cases the Court adjourned.

The Trueman Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Peirce.

In the case of Constable William Whitesides, of the Seventh ward, charged with the murder of Henry Trueman, colored, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

The Beer Stamp Counterfeiters.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of L. J. Sherman, tried for forging beer stamps, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Last evening William B. Grover was tried for the same offense and was convicted.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, May 28, 1870.

There is a slight improvement in the demand for money to-day, but it is below the average usual on the last day of the week, and the banks are offering large balances at 4 per cent. on Government collaterals, and occasionally on good railroad stocks or bonds, but the bulk of the latter species of loan is done at 4½ per cent. Discounts show no material improvement owing to the scarcity of paper. Business men seem contented with allowing trade to drag its slow length along, and we doubt if loans without interest or discount would impart much vitality to the market; at any rate lenders show no disposition to relax present rates, preferring rather to keep their funds idle.

Both gold and Government bonds are dull and without material change. The range of sales for gold this morning was 114⅝ and 114⅞, closing at about ⅝. The latter are steady at last night's closing sales.

There was another active movement in stocks, and prices were somewhat unsettled but stronger. In city loans we notice small sales of the 6s, new issue, up to 103.

Reading Railroad was rather quiet but strong; sales at 53@52·81, closing at 52·94 bid. Lehigh Valley was active and advanced, selling freely at 58⅛@⅝. Pennsylvania was firm, selling at 57¾. Camden and Amboy was steady at 119¾, Minehill at 53¾, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46⅛@½. Catawissa preferred was the strongest and most active stock on the list, and sales were large at 58.

Canal stocks were quiet with Sales of Lehigh at 34; 18 b o. was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

Bank shares were firm, with sales of Mechanics' at 31⅝.

Coal, Oil, and Passenger Railway shares were neglected, but there was an upward tendency generally.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	103⅛	200 sh Read R....c.	53
$10000 do	103	100 do....c.	52⅞
$10000 Susq Bds	46	100 do....52·81	
$3000 do	45⅝	100 do....52·81	
$1000 do	46	1000 do..ls.b60.52·81	
$6000 O C & A R bds	79¾	100 do....52⅝	
$1000 Sun & E 7s..c.	92½	100 do....b60.52·94	
$1600 Leh 6s, 84...ls.	87⅜	700 do....ls.52·94	
$1100 Sch N 6s '82..	72	2 sh Cam & Am R.119½	
25 sh Mech Bank..	31½	50 do....b60.119½	
1 do.....	31½	17 sh Minehill R...	63⅝
14 sh Leh Val.....	58⅜	100 sh Cata Pf.....	37⅜
89 do .....ls.	58⅜	100 do....b60.	37⅜
11 sh Penna R..ls.	57⅜	100 do.....	37⅜
100 do.....2d.	57⅜	100 do.....b30.	38
29 do.....s5.	57⅜	200 do.....b60.	38
2 do.....	57⅜	100 sh Ph & E R.b60	29¾
3 sh O C & A R.R.	46⅛		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅝@112⅝; do., 1864, 111⅛@111¾; do., 1865, 111⅛@111¾; do. do., July, 113¾@114; do. do., 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, 114@114¼; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112⅛@113; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114⅛@114⅝; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $865@875; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $775@785.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	114¾	10·52 A. M.	114¾
10·40 "	114⅞	10·55 "	114⅝
10·45 "	114¾	10·56 "	114⅝
10·50 "	114¾	11·00 "	114⅝

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	42¼
Con. Stock.....	100⅜	Western Union Tele	32
do. scrip.....	95⅜	Toledo & Wabash R.	55⅜
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	23	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	65⅜
Ph. and Rea. R.....	105⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	80⅜
Mich. Sonth. & NI.R.	97⅜	Adams Express ex-d.	63⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	108⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co....	15
Chi. and N. W. com..	81⅜	United States.....	45
Chi. and N. W. pref..	89⅜	Tennessee 6s, new.	56⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.....	118⅜	Gold.....	114¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	95	Market steady.	

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Stocks feverish. Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Gold, 114⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅝; do. 1864, do., 112½; do. 1865 do., 111½; do. do. new, 113¾; do. 1867, 114¼; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 69⅝; Missouri 6s, 94; Canton Company, 67; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100⅝; Erie, 23½; Reading, 105½; Adams Express, 63½; Michigan Central, 124⅝; Michigan Southern, 97⅛; Illinois Central, 138¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 118⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 31⅞.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, May 28.—Seeds—There is nothing of importance doing in Cloverseed or Timothy. We quote the former at $8@8·25, and the latter at $7. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand at $2·40.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

The Flour market is quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 600 barrels in lots at $4·50@4·75 for superfine; $4·75@5·25 for extras; $5@6·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·50@6·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; and $6·75@8·25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour steady at $5·25.

There is very little doing in Wheat to-day, but prices are steady at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·31@1·32, and Western do. at $1·28@1·30; white ranges from $1·40 to $1·50. Rye offered at $1·10 for Pennsylvania, and $1·03@1·04 for Western, without finding buyers. Corn is less active, and prices are in favor of buyers. Sales of 8000 bushels yellow at $1·08@1·10; and 500 bushels Western mixed at $1·04@1·06. Oats are dull and weak. Sales of 5000 bushels Pennsylvania at 63@64c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—Cotton dull and nominal at 22½c. Flour quiet with an improved demand; Howard Street superfine, $5·12½@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $6·75@8·00; City Mills superfine, $5·37½@6·25; do. extra, $5·75@7; do. family, $7@9·50; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $6·25@7. Wheat steady; Maryland, $1·45@1·50. Corn firm and receipts small; white, $1·18@1·19; yellow, $1·17@1·18. Oats steady at 63c. Rye steady at $1·10@1·15. Mess Pork firm at $30. Bacon firm; rib sides, 15c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 21@22c. Lard quiet at 17½c. Whisky firm at $1·08@1·09.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Cotton dull; sales 500 bales at 22½c. Flour firmer; sales 8000 bales State at $4·75@5·70; Ohio at $5@6; Western at $4·75@6·35; and Southern, $5·90@10. Wheat firmer, but quiet. Corn steady; sales 20,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·08@1·12. Oats dull; sales 18,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard dull; steam, 15@16½c.; kettle, 16¾@16½c. Whisky quiet at $1·07½@1·08.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 315, being a decrease of 44 over those of last week and a decrease of 17 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 152 were adults; 163 were minors; 231 were born in the United States; 64 were foreign; 30 were people of color; and 11 were from the country. Of this number, 53 died of consumption of the lungs; 16 of convulsions; 28 of scarlet fever; 14 of inflammation of the lungs; 21 of debility; 13 of disease of the heart; 6 of old age; 8 of marasmus; and 13 of relapsing fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	6	Sixteenth	9
Second	20	Seventeenth	6
Third	8	Eighteenth	8
Fourth	16	Nineteenth	23
Fifth	13	Twentieth	16
Sixth	23	Twenty-first	4
Seventh	16	Twenty-second	5
Eighth	9	Twenty-third	15
Ninth	2	Twenty-fourth	12
Tenth	11	Twenth-fifth	7
Eleventh	4	Twenth-sixth	18
Twelfth	7	Twenty-seventh	23
Thirteenth	9	Twenty-eighth	9
Fourteenth	4	Unknown	11
Fifteenth	32		
Total			315

RICHMOND RELIEF FUND.—His Honor Mayor Fox this morning received an additional contribution of $25 from Messrs. John Scott & Sons. This, with the sum previously acknowledged ($14,141·75), makes the grand total $14,166 75. From a letter just received by his Honor we make the following abstract (the letter is dated May 25, 1870):—

"It will gratify you to hear personally the expressions of good feeling from the people here relative to the generous contributions, exceeding, I believe, those from any other city. The catastrophe was indeed a terrible one, and its horrors can only be understood by a visit to the spot."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Last evening our well-known fellow townsman and lawyer, William Vogdes, Jr., met with a painful and serious accident. Stepping on the front platform of one of the Vine street cars, he was in the act of paying his fare, when he slipped off the platform, and the heavily-laden car passing over both his legs, rendered amputation necessary. He was removed to his residence, No. 1313 Thompson street.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Upshur Court-Martial.

Secretary Robeson's Reprimand.

Female Suffrage in the West.

Important Commercial Statistics.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Upshur Case—Secretary Robeson's Comments—The Reprimand.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The following are the comments made by Secretary Robeson on the case of Commander Upshur, of the navy, who was recently sentenced by a court-martial to be reprimanded for purchasing a cadetship for his son:—

"This is a case of extraordinary and unprecedented character. The facts set forth in the charge and specifications were first discovered and disclosed by a Congressional investigation. The investigation and discovery of similar transactions between other parties led to the expulsion of one member of Congress, the resignation of others, and the passage of a resolution by the House of Representatives requesting the Secretary of the Navy to convene a court-martial for the trial of Commander Upshur for 'conduct unbecoming an officer.' In compliance with that request this court was convened, and Commander Upshur has been tried. The case is, therefore, quite unexampled in its origin. It is equally so in the character of the accusation prepared. The purchase and sale of appointments and commissions are familiar transactions in the army and navy of other countries, but are unknown to our military or naval service. Here several military and naval nomination, appointment, or commission should be made and conferred as a reward of merit, or as a means of advancing the public interests by opening an honorable career to pure and honorable men.

"The Navy Department would not represent faithfully the tone and spirit of the navy were it less prompt than the House of Representatives to inquire into every charge of venality and corruption, or less certain when discovered to inflict the prescribed punishment upon the offender.

"The Secretary of the Navy, therefore, as requested by the House of Representatives, convened a court for the trial of Commander Upshur. A court composed of intelligent and distinguished officers, all of whom were senior in rank to the accused, and having produced before that court all procurable proof in support of the charge and specifications, is now called upon to revise its proceedings, finding, and sentence.

"After careful examination and consideration of the facts and law, the Secretary has determined to approve the proceedings and finding of the court, and to carry its sentence into execution.

"The court has stricken out of the specifications, as 'not proved,' all the allegations of corrupt intent on the part of the accused. Commander Upshur is, therefore, to be considered as not guilty of any such intention. His guilt, as found by the court, consists in the payment of money intended as the consideration for services rendered in procuring the appointment of his son to the Naval Academy. This the court, composed of his brother officers, consider 'conduct unbecoming an officer.' They so declare by their findings, and the Secretary of the Navy concurs in the opinion. Appointments to the service may not properly be obtained by such means, and the navy at least must neither be, nor seem to be, in any way connected with the employment of them.

"It is of the utmost importance to the character and efficiency of any military service that its tone should be maintained at the highest standard of personal and professional honor, and particularly that it should be invariably regarded and treated by all connected with it as entirely above and disconnected from mercenary influences of any kind. The use of such influences under any circumstances of inducement by a naval officer to procure an appointment to the Naval Academy is calculated to lower the tone of the service, when it should be highest and purest, and countenance or excuse of such action by his brother officers or by the department would bring the navy into deserved discredit. It is hoped that the expression of these views by the court to the department will serve to illustrate the true character of such conduct, and be sufficient to prevent any future resort to purchased services to obtain either nominations, appointments, or privileges in the service.

"This order will be taken as the reprimand provided by the sentence of the court, and will be read at the various Navy Yards and stations, and on board of all ships of war in commission.

"GEORGE M. ROBESON,
"Secretary of the Navy."

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the customary synopsis of monthly report No. 8, which is now in press. The following are the values of the imports, domestic exports, and re-exports of foreign commodities for the month ending February 28, 1870, and the eight months ending at the same date, in comparison with the corresponding periods the previous year, the value of the imports and re-exports being given in specie, and those of the domestic exports in mixed currency:—

Periods.	*Imports.*	*Domestic Exports.*	*Re-exports.*
Month ended Feb. 28, 1870	$36,971,583	$40,905,652	$3,200,573
Month ended Feb. 28, 1869	35,178,113	38,768,065	2,227,540
Eight months ended Feb. 28, 1870	288,215,663	325,183,433	20,819,786
Eight months ended Feb. 28, 1869	253,286,324	264,187,200	12,614,210

The proportion of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels, respectively, during the eight months eded February 28, 1869 and February 28, 1870, was as follows:—

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Re-exports.*
American (1870)	$88,332,428	$118,337,946	$8,307,027
" (1869)	93,514,791	88,553,487	240,606
Foreign (1870)	199,883,235	206,846,187	12,512,759
" (1869)	159,771,533	175,633,713	5,384,122

It will be seen by the above comparison that, for the eight months ended February 28, 1870, the percentage of our total foreign trade carried in foreign vessels was 66, against 64 for the corresponding eight months of 1869.

The imports of the eight months of the two fiscal years are classified as follows:—

	Dutiable.	*Entered for consumption.*	*Entered for warehouse.*
Eight months ended Feb. 28, 1870	$257,797,089	$171,786,110	$116,422,553
Eight months ended Feb. 28, 1869	$230,511,975	158,132,932	93,153,392

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse Feb. 28, 1870, was $51,436,824, against $35,676,607 on Feb. 28, 1869.

The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in the foreign trade during the eight months ended February 28, 1870, were as follows:—

	Entered.		*Cleared.*	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American vessels	6,667	2,165,121	6,642	2,257,441
Foreign vessels	13,309	3,867,206	13,181	3,806,098
Total	19,976	6,032,327	19,843	6,063,539
Total, 8 mos. ending Feb. 28, '69.	18,148	5,536,506	18,181	5,558,385

In addition to the usual monthly summaries the report contains valuable comparative tables of the public debt; collections of internal revenue; value of the tonnage of the Northern Lake ports, by States and customs districts, distinguishing the sail and steam; transportation on the New York canals from 1836 to 1869; voluminous, elaborate, and highly interesting statistics of the tonnage of the American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States for twenty years; and a miscellaneous collection of consular reports and commercial information of great value and interest to the legislator and to the business community.

FROM THE WEST.

Indiana Editors' Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—The annual convention of the State Editors' and Publishers' Association met in this city yesterday, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to secure a reduction of the duty on printing paper to 10 per cent., and that the Legislature be petitioned to pass laws requiring the State laws to be published in one paper of each political party in each county.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE FREE-TRADERS MAKE A MOVE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The House of Representatives was engaged day by day, from the 2d of February until about ten days ago, in the discussion of the Tariff bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. It was talked over in general, and it was debated in detail, over one-half of its three hundred items, and then postponed, in effect, indefinitely. The discussion and the votes had while it was pending in Committee of the Whole, notwithstanding the length of the trial, do not exactly measure the relative strength of combatant parties in the House; and the final vote suspending the further consideration of the bill is very far from indicating the force of the protection principle which pervaded its provisions. A multitude of differing interests, felt in the numerous specialties of the bill, influenced the votes taken upon them so far that the aggregate force in the House for or against the principle of protection was not definitely tested. The failure of a *general* revision of the tariff proves nothing. That is so inconclusive that even the parties most active in the long struggle seem at a loss to understand the situation. The protectionists have allowed about one-fourth of the remaining days of the session to elapse without a new movement. This may not mean anything as to their understanding of their strength. The tariff now in operation is very nearly all they want, and there is but little time left, and as little probability of mending it to their mind. We cannot draw any inferences with confidence from their inactivity. They have but little to gain from any practicable amendment, and being in possession of the field they have little or nothing to lose by an armistice.

But the free-traders, or revenue reformers, as they prefer to call themselves, have made a demonstration which, perhaps, indicates their feeling of the situation after the fight. On Monday last Mr. Judd, as their leader, followed by every member of his party, proposed a bill reducing duties upon half a dozen imports, and, with the aid of about fifty Republicans, got a majority of eighteen for suspending the rules, that it might be put upon its trial; but the vote in the affirmative, falling short of two-thirds of the House, failed. And this again means nothing; for it in no way measures the force of the protectionists.

But the character of the proposition, it seems to us, betrays the estimate which the revenue reformers put upon their strength, and reveals some other things beside, which we propose to notice.

First, of the articles selected for relief—tea, coffee, sugar, salt. These are articles of general consumption—prime necessaries of life—diet of the mass of the people. Reduction of duties upon these, with a view to a reduction of their cost to the consumers, has a flavor of democracy, and is so far a good party, because a popular, movement. The only other commodities in the bill are pig iron and scrap iron. These are raw materials. Their importation is in conflict with the labor of the country, which is not democratic, and is not a good party, because not a popular, movement. For admitting this bill to a trial before the House, the Republicans were perfectly safe in voting even more largely than they did, because their vote on suspending the rules did not commit them to the support of the bill in the whole or in any particular. But the revenue reformers offered it as their policy, and as a measure which, in the circumstances, they bound themselves to support.

Now let us look at the substance of the proposed reduction upon the articles entering into the consumption of the people.

In the calendar year 1869, the duties accruing upon the imported coffee retained for consumption amounted to $11,773,668; upon tea, $10,564,672; together, $22,338,340. This aggregate the bill proposed to reduce $4,467,670, leaving them still charged with eighteen millions of duty which, having nothing of protection in it, is simply a tax upon the consumer collected at the custom-houses. Next, the duties accruing upon the brown sugar and molasses imported and retained for consumption, in the same year amounted to $42,717,323, and on salt, $133,225; together, $42,850,548. The duties on these sugars, molasses, and salt are now 57 per cent. of the import price, and the bill proposed to reduce them just one-third, leaving the rate at 38 per cent., and the burden of duty at $28,567,032. The duties upon tea and coffee were, last year, 62½ per cent. upon their aggregate import price, and the bill proposed to reduce them to 50 per cent., leaving them charged with $17,640,320. In the aggregate, these articles, sugar, molasses, salt, coffee, and tea, were last year charged with $65,188,888 of duties, which was 60 per cent. of their import value. The bill proposed to reduce the duties, on an equal importation, to 42 per cent., and to leave them subject to the burden of $46,500,000!

An average of 42 per cent. offered by these revenue reformers, alias free-traders, upon the food of the people! Well-a-day, the average upon all the duty-paying goods under the tariff of 1842 was in the highest year but 33 per cent., when tea and coffee were free, and these revenue reformers are now proposing upon sugar, molasses and salt, no less than 38 per cent.! It is hoped that after this they will quit howling at the oppressive average rate of about 42 per cent. upon the total foreign imports under the present tariff.

We began by wondering how they feel after suspending the general Tariff bill, and getting a majority vote for considering their own, offered as a substitute. And now our conclusion, upon a survey of their project, is that they are totally demoralized. Could they not raise the courage to do something better for the stump in the next canvass than retain 50 per cent. on tea and coffee, and loaf sugar and salt with 38? Could they do no better for the country, and for their own party too, than to go before the people with a manifest purpose to burden the consumption of the poor, that they may have the better excuse for cutting down the defense of their industry to a revenue standard? Ah, when the Democratic party gave up its loyalty to the industrial interests of the country it lost its party instincts also. They would make a dash at a free list if they could avoid a revenue sufficient for protection upon domestic products; but if they dared to strike off fifty or sixty millions from the receipts of the Treasury in this way, they could not reduce the rates on imports which protection demands. They call protective duties taxes; they assert that they are and must be paid by the consumer; but there are two answers to this doctrine. First, import duties may be at the expense of the producer; they must be so to the extent that a well-fostered home industry competes with foreign goods in our market. Second, if the charge so much enhanced the price to the consumer, he is by his protected labor enabled easily and profitably to meet the cost.

But what, in the name of all the free-trade authorities, can be said in defense of taxes laid directly and plumply upon coffee, spices, and other foreign goods which we cannot produce, and whose price in our markets we have no power to reduce by competing commodities of our own? We should be neither surprised nor distressed if Congress accepts the bill offered on Monday, with pig and scrap iron struck out. The principles of protection require the admission of all foreign goods free of duty which do not displace home production. Nothing but the exigencies of the revenue, produced by war or its resulting national debt, can justify a protectionist in taxing tropical products imported for consumption in a temperate climate. The feeling is simply anti-American. It has the unwisdom or wickedness of Rebellion against the country's welfare in it. It is neither republican, democratic, nor even aristocratic. All these sentiments alike repudiate it. It is only and merely anti-American. Protection looks to free trade as its aim and end. It pursues this object by first making home trade, through home industry, free; and, securing this point, it moves forward as fast and as far towards universal free trade as ministers to, and comports with, the well-being of home. It was the heavily protective tariff of 1828 that in 1832 gave us our first free coffee, and a hundred other commodities, especially of the tropics, which our own soil cannot yield; and we never shall have these goods free again till the protective system sets them free.

THE FENIAN INVASION—WAS GENERAL O'NEILL ARRESTED AT HIS OWN INSTANCE?

From the N. Y. Sun.

General O'Neill's attack upon Canada has come to a sudden and an inglorious end. The preparations were extensive; the early stages of the movement judicious; large forces were in the field or near it, and reinforcements were flocking to the frontier from every quarter; arms and ammunition were also at hand in abundance. The demonstration under O'Neill at Franklin appears to have entirely collapsed through his arrest by Mr. George Foster, the United States Marshal of Vermont. It is true that the Fenians who had crossed at Franklin remained in Canada for some time after their commander had been taken from them, and that the squads on their way to the scene of action pressed eagerly forward. But all was in vain. After the commanding general was gone the campaign in that quarter naturally and ingloriously came to an end. At the latest advices the total number of killed and wounded on both sides was six.

The first question that arises is whether General O'Neill was arrested at his own instance, and this question we hear asked by friends of the Irish cause on every side. There are some very singular circumstances in the affair which necessarily excite suspicion. It appears that before crossing the frontier at Franklin General O'Neill, sitting upon his war horse, addressed his followers, some two hundred in number, assuring them that they were "the advance guard of the Irish army for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of the oppressor." "For your own country," he continued, "you now enter that of the enemy. The eyes of your countrymen are upon you. Forward! March!" With this gallant exordium the Fenian troops passed the line, and were received with a volley by a small body of Canadian militia lying in ambush. We are sorry to say that the Fenians became demoralized under the irregular fire of the hidden militia men, and that General O'Neill, who is said to have remained behind on the Vermont side of the line, indignantly upbraided them. "Men of Ireland," he exclaimed, "I am ashamed of you. But I will lead you, and if you will not follow I will go with my officers and die." Thereupon O'Neill boldly crossed the border, and the skirmish was renewed for an hour or more, after which the Fenians are said to have withdrawn out of fire for the purpose of obtaining rest. General O'Neill, accompanied by a single aide-de-camp, now went back into Vermont, and went into a brick house upon one side of the road. Going into the parlor, he found there Marshal Foster, with his deputy. The General offered to shake hands with him, but this courtesy the Marshal declined, and, instead of grasping the proffered hand of the General, took hold of his shoulder and informed him that he was arrested. O'Neill declared that he would resist the arrest, and that he was armed; but the Marshal informed him that resistance would be useless, and that he and his deputy also had pistols, and that if the General did not instantly get into the carriage waiting at the door he would throw him in. At this the gallant General surrendered, entered the carriage, and was speedily taken to St. Albans and put in jail.

These circumstances cannot fail to excite suspicion, and this feeling has been decidedly expressed to us by many persons, some of whom were Fenians. Why, they say, if General O'Neill intended to lead a serious attack upon Canada, did he pause after he began to fight, when only a handful of Canadian militia were opposed to him, and when his total loss was only two men killed and one wounded? Why did he not charge the Canadians and drive them from their position? Such a deed would have given new spirit and courage to his followers, and would have been widely published abroad as the first victory of the Irish republic. It appears also that some of the officers urged him to take this course, but that he rejected their advice, and instead of ordering a charge, ordered a retreat in order that his men, who had only been fighting an hour, might recruit their diminished strength. Such an instance of prudence on the part of a commanding general who undertakes the gigantic enterprise of assailing the British Empire may be creditable to his humanity, but it cannot add anything to his military renown. When a battle is begun it is a safe rule to push things with desperation until it is gained; but this rule General O'Neill appears not to have appreciated.

But while his men were recuperating their strength at a safe distance from the enemy, why should General O'Neill deem it necessary to return to Vermont? And why, having returned to that noble State, should he walk into precisely the house where the Marshal and his deputy were waiting for him? And why, entering that house, should he make his way into the very parlor where those hostile officers were? And after they had rejected his courteous salutation with an insult, and declared him in arrest, why did he not heroically defend himself, as he had threatened to do? Why did he not call his men, who must have been within reach of his voice? Why did he allow himself to be tumbled into a hack and driven off to St. Albans jail, without even giving a yell, or offering any other resistance whatever? We must confess that the suspicion of bad faith on the part of General O'Neill, which these events and actions have produced, is not altogether unreasonable; and that unless he can clearly disprove and set aside the imputation which they seem to establish against his courage and his good faith, he will remain one of the most unenviable Fenians in the world.

THE PEACE-MAKERS.

From the N. Y. World.

It is to be reckoned among the foremost and most grievous of metropolitan miseries that the citizens of a chief city have to undergo the presence and the eloquence of all the orators of the human species, from the Dan of Philadelphia to the Beersheba of Boston. We have scarcely recovered from the shock of the "Christian Reformers" of Boston, whose advice to us, by way of helping us to emerge from our present depraved and unsightly moral condition, was in general to cultivate and emulate the arts by which Boston has risen to her present pinnacle of virtue and wisdom, and in particular, according to Mr. Wendell Phillips, to demolish Mr. A. T. Stewart's new house on the Fifth avenue, and according to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, to "have more Unitarian churches," and thereby meet that "want of centrality," whatever that want may be, which made itself so painfully palpable to the spiritual sense of Mrs. Howe.

The remembrance of these admonitions is still vivid in our memories, and the horrors of anniversary week have scarcely lifted their swarthy shadow from the minds of metropolitan men, when a squad of Philadelphian Quakers appears big with another mission to ameliorate the woes and afflict the ears of mankind. It is only due to them to say that they are much less turbulent than our Bostonian castigators, and that they do not appear to resort to New York because New York is cursed above cities in the vice of bloodshed which they corporately exist to suppress, but only because New York, in their fond imagination, offers to lend them more numerous and more favorable ears than their domiciliary abode of brotherly love. In this expectation they have assuredly reckoned without their New York hosts; for when they came to assemble themselves it appeared there were only eleven auditors, and subsequent proceedings prove that even this exiguous gathering came not to listen, but to exhort, and that there was not a single possible convert among the number of those who were all eager to make conversions to the cause of peace.

That a middle-aged person, afflicted with the name of Love, which seems to bind him to go about in the hollow mockery of the presidency of a peace society and in the futile endeavor to inject sweetness and light into his fellow-creatures, should, in pursuance of those objects of his desire, address the unhearing walls of "Dodworth Hall" and some half score of unheeding fellow creatures, in whose peaceful bosoms he only stirred up the malice and uncharitableness which his mission is to allay by usurping the gushes of good-will which each of them considers he can much more effectively exude, may be a lamentable, but ought not to be a ludicrous, phenomenon. Even a

"True Love turned round on fixed poles"

of the Peace Society is an object of sympathy rather than of the derision which we foresee he will be much more apt to encounter. It is not, indeed, to be supposed that the potentates of the world will refuse to learn war any more, or will even beat their existing chassepots into ploughshares and their "zundnadelgewehr" into pruning-hooks at the suggestion of the charmers of the "Universal Peace Union," charm they never so wisely; nor even that the amiable Sherman and the philanthropic Sheridan will even be moved to "further a thoroughly pacific policy towards the Indians," as the peacemakers specifically enjoin upon them. But "to purify and hold sacred human life," "to vindicate human rights," and "to emancipate mankind from the slavery of the sword power," are not so unimportant or so undesirable consummations that we can afford to bestow sneers alone upon persons who go about to obtain them even in as wild a way as by preposterously "proposing to all the nations of the earth immediate disarmament." Let us respect the motives, even while we expose the futility, of the U. P. U.

The truth is that while the sentimental classes are talking the scientific and industrial classes are unconsciously and effectively working towards a deliverance of civilization from what has been, upon the whole, the greatest obstacle to its progress and the most effectual satire upon its pretensions. It has often been said that the invention of gunpowder did more to diminish both the frequency and the injuries of war than any other single cause. But it is also true that the increasing ramification and classification of modern industries have made the "big wars" that made ambition a mediæval virtue forever impossible. When once the discipline of society had gone so far that a producer could not be spared from his productive industry to be a soldier as well, and the erection of a separate military class was necessitated, the period was put to the chronic condition of warfare in which the ancient nations lived. Every subsequent step in civilization has been towards the same goal. War is simply a trial of strength. If a decisive trial cannot be had in a day, the struggle is spread over weeks, or months, or years. When everything can be set upon the hazard of a single die, there need not be a second throw. Our modern means of communication and of transit tend to facilitate the convergence of the power of a nation upon a single point. When the powers can be fairly pitted against each other upon a single field, a single battle ends the war. The Crimean war lasted for two years, simply because the scene of it was too remote from the contending parties to mass their whole strength upon it at once. The vast area of the Southern States and the unfavorable character of the country for a great pitched battle alone prolonged the war of the Rebellion to a duration of four years. In a more populous region and with greater facilities of transport it would have been ended much sooner. The struggle for the mastery of Germany in the seventeenth century lasted for thirty years; in the eighteenth for seven years; and in our own time it was decided in a fortnight.

The inventors, then, and the men of business, and not such amiable and speculative persons as constitute the Universal Peace Union, are the real apostles of peace.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S SPECIAL EXPOSITION TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

His Eminence Cardinal Antonelli accorded an interview to one of our special correspondents in Rome a few days since. The narrative is prefaced by a biographical sketch of the eminent churchman—a man who has played such a prominent and distinguished part in both the making and writing of the history of the pontificate during the past twenty years. The Cardinal Secretary of State is a worker in the world—attentive, continuous, and close. He has studied mankind, and although he has passed the greater portion of his days within the walls of the Vatican he has, owing to his extensive, vast means of information and in the keen and practised eye and ear of an able propagandist seen, as it were, the world, "which is a curious sight, and not at all as some good people write it."

Progressive in idea beyond the rule of his school, Cardinal Antonelli pays great attention to American affairs. He has studied the broad transatlantic field of the future, and is evidently happy to glean information from the laborers on its soil. He anticipates the democratic asylum of the tiara, the home of the Popedom, when the Old World centre of unity shall have crumbled to the dust and the mighty builders of the West be called upon to complete the grand Christian edifice the foundations of which were so securely laid and consecrated by the men of the East. Cardinal Antonelli has consequently informed himself as to the materialistic condition of America—our wars, our debt, our system of finance and diplomacy. The climate of the American continent has also been considered in all its varying phases of temperature, and storms, and solstice heats by the divine—a fact which gives us additional reason to believe that the members of the Sacred College have been reflecting seriously, perhaps debating, the original assertion of the *Herald*, uttered many years since, to the effect that the seat of the Popedom would eventually be transferred to American soil. The Cardinal, who was evidently in a genial mood towards our special writer, may also have been considering how appropriate and kind at the time was our first tender of American hospitality to the first emigrant Head of the Church and our offer to make his Holiness as comfortable as possible after his first landing. When we then wrote the Italian element controlled the College of the Propaganda to a very great extent. We alluded, consequently, at the time, to a stranger. The aspect of the question of the succession has altered considerably since. The American Episcopal element has become a great power in Rome. The tiara may thus come to us. This does not by any means alter the intent of our original feeling towards the bearer of the Seal of the Fisherman individually. Should, however, the ballot of the Conclave settle the call of the Holy Spirit, the "ascending and descending," the *Anabanointos* and *Katabanointos* of the Holy Scripture on the head of Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli, none shall rejoice more sincerely than ourselves. The utterances of his Eminence to our special correspondent prove that he is progressive, and will consequently be the "right man" in the place, if chosen, at least for a period, and to tide time still onward towards the day when the universal Church shall be reconsecrated in accordance with the inspiration of the Sermon on the Mount.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Wendell Phillips has the instinct of an experienced agitator. He sees already that the great contest of the future in this country, and other countries, will not be on the questions which divide parties even as to different forms of government, but will be the struggle between labor and capital, of which the eight-hour discussion is only an outlying picket-skirmish. He has noted, too, with more philosophical acuteness than the world has given him credit for, the two great advantages of the laboring class in their struggle in this country—namely, the superfluous quantity of arable land, and the inventive faculties of our native working class. Both form a protection and a refuge for the laborer in his struggle with capital in the United States. Neither are especially on the side of the working class in Europe.

In the speech we reported the other day, Mr. Phillips unquestionably expressed the unspoken instincts of the vast masses of the laboring class throughout the civilized world. They look back on the past centuries, and see that in the great enterprises which have filled the world with wealth, they have done most of the work, while the capitalists have reaped the honors and the rewards. In most struggles with employers, or the ruling class, the laborers have gone to the wall. In ancient times, they have been trampled to the ground, and their blood and sweat have furnished the luxuries and comforts which the powerful have enjoyed. In modern times the profits of production through Europe have mainly gone to the capitalist class. The laborer now in Belgium, and many parts of the continent, has barely sufficient to keep his family from absolute want. In Great Britain he can accumulate nothing, and his children grow up in ignorance, and often in destitution. Even if he do save from his wages, his gains are nothing compared to those of the employers. The comforts and luxuries of life all belong to the capitalists, not to the laborers.

The laboring class, in their blind way, have been long feeling this inequality in Europe, and are determined to redress it. They have been told that the effort to increase wages was opposed to "the law of political economy," and must fail. They reply that they will make their own political economy. And now, under the ingenious demonstration of Thornton, it would seem that the instinct of the masses was right, that there is no "wages fund in existence," and that the relative proportion of wages to capital will depend on many more elements than the number of laborers or quantity of capital—and one of these elements unquestionably is the united determination of the laboring class to gain a larger share of profit.

We look upon the eight-hour movement as mainly an effort of the working class to get twenty-five per cent. more wages for the same work. There may be an element in it, as Mr. Phillips thinks, of desire for mental improvement, but this is subordinate to the principal motive. Can it succeed here? It has unquestionably the advantage here, that labor is not driven to the wall in competition with itself, but can always be drawn to profitable employment in Western agriculture. But when once diverted thither, there is no further question of eight hours, for not the wildest reformer demands eight hours in farm labor. This unceasing outlet for unemployed hand labor will always aid the working class in a struggle with capital. Then, again, the superior brain of the American artisan or laborer gives him another protection; he can always turn his faculties to some other branch if capital opposes him in one. These are the favorable circumstances in the struggle; but against these are numerous and almost inexpugnable advantages on the side of capital in America. Nowhere in the world does labor receive so large a share in the profits of production as here, as is shown by the wonderfully fortunate condition of the American laboring class, the amount of their savings, the average of their wages, and the comforts enjoyed by their families. Each laborer is continually becoming a capitalist. Will such a class find it for their interest to wage a bitter warfare with capital, and reduce production for the sake of a small increase of wages? Moreover, capital itself, owing to the burdens of the tariff and the inequalities of the currency, is just now in this country in a most unsettled condition, and its very weakness gives it strength for this struggle. Vast numbers of manufacturers and employers are all ready to withdraw capital entirely from certain branches of business, if the laborers press them any more closely. It only needed in the last three years the eight-hour movement and the strikes of the shipwrights, added to the crushing effect of the tariff, to withdraw capital from ship-building in New York, and close all our ship-yards. The Novelty and Morgan Iron-works, and scores of empty ship-yards, are a terrible warning to the eight-hour party of what they can accomplish in the war with capital. The tariff has left other interests in a similar precarious condition. An addition of twenty-five per cent. to wages, or an equal reduction in production, would bring many of them to the ground, and send capital to more profitable fields. For the last thirty years there has not been so unfavorable a juncture in this country for labor to enter the life-and-death struggle with capital. If it ruin the employing class, it only brings disaster on itself. It may gain something in securing a little larger proportion of the profits of production, but in the disturbance this effort will bring to all business it will lose more. That it will gain an hour for mental improvement or recreation in a land where such rewards are offered for a full day's work, we do not believe. The temptation to labor will always be greater than the temptation to rest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ IN HONOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO OF "THE MESSIAH," AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 31,

Performed by the HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, assisted by the following eminent solo talent:—
MISS H. M. ALEXANDER, Soprano.
MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto (of New York, Pupil of Madame Viardot Garcia).
MR. JACOB GRAF, Tenor.
MR. H. R. BARNHURST, Basso.
MR. W. W. GILCHRIST, Basso.
ENLARGED CHORUS!
FULL ORCHESTRA!
CONDUCTOR.....PROF. L. ENGELKE.
Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at J. E. Gould's No 923 CHESNUT Street. 5 26 3t

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
[4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!
Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms,
100 PIANOS,
new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.
J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS.,' and other PIANOS
ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS
world-renowned,
ONLY AT GOULD'S. 5 5 thstu 2mrp

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 16 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 28th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 7 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

☞ NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL, ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 16 6 Secretary to Stockholders.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
By order of the Managers.
5 26 thstu td F. FRALEY, President.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
5 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2 stuth 3 5t

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 811 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £4,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 228 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MEMORIAL DAY.
HEADQUARTERS POST NO. 2, DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, G. A. R., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1870.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23—EXTRACT.
VI. The following General Committee of Arrangements is hereby announced, to whom contributions of flowers and evergreens may be sent at Room No. 1, No. 413 CHESNUT Street, prior to 9 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 30th inst., at which time and place the Post will rendezvous, viz.:—
Comrades Robert L. Orr, Robert L. Bodine, F. A. Osborn, J. W. De Witt, M. D., T. W. Merrihew, D. Newlin Fell, H. A. Wildefield, John L. Burtt, M. D., J. W. Scott, Ellis P. Phipps, J. Spencer Smith, R. Duncan Coombs, B. F. Paris, William R. Peddle, L. H. Martin, Edwin Palmer, J. Thomas Elliott, William H. Myers, William M. Smith, Edward Marshall, Daniel P. Ladd, Emmett McAlarer, Andrew J. Young, J. H. R. Story, Harry L. Carpenter, Joshua T. Owen.
By command of
SAM. B. WYLIE MITCHELL, P. C.
CHARLES S. GREENE, Post Adjutant. It*

☞ ARTISTS' FUND GALLERIES (Opposite U. S. Mint).
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
Great Life-size Painting, by the Poet-Artist,
T. BUCHANAN READ,
ON EXHIBITION
at the above BEAUTIFUL GALLERIES for a short time, in conjunction with a collection of Paintings by the same Artist (the property of private citizens), and other choice Works of Art.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS
will give a full description of the incident, and read the Poem at 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M., daily.
Admission.....25 cents
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 5 21 7t

☞ THERE WILL BE AN EXHIBITION of the improved FIRE EXTINGUISHER on MONDAY, May 30, 3 30 P. M., at TWENTY-FIRST and BROWN Streets, near Fairmount Park.
The fire will be in the open air, and the Material, Rosin and Tar Barrels, Shavings and Petroleum.
UNION FIRE-EXTINGUISHER COMPANY,
5 28 tf No. 118 MARKET Street.

☞ THE PILGRIM—CLOSES SATURDAY NIGHT—IN CONCERT HALL—Regular Prices.
BOYS' AND GIRLS' BENEFIT.
3000 Tickets now for sale: 10 cents under 14 years, and 25 cents all over that age. Good for SATURDAY at 2 30 P. M. 5 27 3t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.
We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work
Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,
4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE
AT
HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
$100,000 WORTH
AT
AUCTION PRICES.
All Warranted as First-class Goods.
CEO. J. HENKELS.
5 14 stuth1mrp

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM FARSON'S
Improved Patent Sofa Bed
Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of
FARSON & SON,
No. 228 S. SECOND Street.
Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION-TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 18mw3m

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1032 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 507 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114⅝.

—Revenue receipts yesterday amounted to over a million.

—Decoration Day will be observed as a holiday by Congress.

—Ex-Judge Noah Davis has been offered the New York District Attorneyship.

—There is an increase of nearly two millions in the Treasury balances this week.

—President Grant has had an attack of cholera morbus, but is now entirely recovered.

—Secretary Fish, it is said, is anxious that none of the Fenian raiders shall fall into the hands of the British.

—A British force of 2500 men is said, by a gentleman just arrived in Minneapolis, to be on their way from Fort Francis to the Red River.

—There is no truth in the rumor that Minister Thornton has been instructed to demand of our Government protection of the Canadian frontier.

—The Fifteenth-Amendment bill goes to-day to the President, who will sign it at once. It will then be telegraphed to Oregon for circulation before the election.

—In consequence of the violent northeast storm, the boat race between the Quaker City Club, of Philadelphia, and the Midshipmen's Club, on the Severn, did not come off yesterday.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the legislative appropriation bill was passed. Amendments were adopted making the pay of female equal to that of male clerks; providing for the extension of the Capitol grounds; and giving the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court $10,000 salary, the Associate Justices $8000, and the Circuit Judges $7500. An evening session was held for District of Columbia business.

In the House Mr. Cessna, from the Election Committee, reported in the South Carolina case of Wallace vs. Simpson that the former was entitled to the seat. The report was adopted and Wallace sworn in. A bill was passed annulling certain laws of Idaho taxing Chinese. Mr. Swann from the Foreign Committee, made a report, which was adopted, referring to the President for his action the petition of William J. Nagle and John Warren, United States citizens imprisoned in Great Britain. The conference report on the Fifteenth Amendment bill was adopted by a party vote. Mr. Schenck, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported back the Internal Tax bill. The first reading of the bill was dispensed with, and pending its consideration the House adjourned.

—A large number of Fenians left St. Albans for their homes yesterday, but a number still remain on the border. It is reported that one of the captured Fenians is to be hung to-day in Canada. General Meade and other officers arrived at St. Albans last evening.

Foreign Affairs.

—Prussia proposes joint action by the great powers against piracy in Chinese waters.

—Commissioner Wells' last report has been printed by the Cobden Club in England as an argument for free trade.

—Espartero, it appears, after all is not a candidate for the Spanish crown. Prim says the Regency must be consolidated.

—The anticipated fight in the French Chambers proved a fizzle yesterday, the opposition collapsing and Ollivier gaining an easy triumph.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

The Assembly met at the usual hour yesterday afternoon. Letters were read from the following corresponding delegates, presenting their salutations to the Assembly:—Rev. John B. Dales, D. D., of the United Presbyterian Church; Rev. Charles Smith, of the Congregational Church of Massachusetts; Rev. Harvey M. Stone, of the General Association of New Hampshire; Rev. J. J. Carruthers, D. D., of the Congregational Church of Maine; Rev. William Roberts, of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.

Brief addresses of the same nature were delivered by Rev. Dr. H. N. Pohlman, of the Lutheran Church, and by Dr. Weidekind, of the same Church, and Rev. W. S. Alexander, of the Congregational Church of Wisconsin.

Dr. John C. Backus and Hon. W. E. Dodge, of the committee to visit the Southern Presbyterian Assembly at Louisville, reported that they had been received with great cordiality and kindness, and that the chairman (Rev. Dr. H. J. Vandyke) would return to-morrow with the official answer to that Assembly.

Dr. G. W. Musgrave offered a resolution for the organization of the new Synod of Philadelphia on the 14th of June, the opening sermon to be preached by Rev. Calvin W. Stewart at the North Broad Street Church.

Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, read the annual report on Church Erection, and Dr. R. R. Booth that on Foreign Missions, which were placed on the docket.

Dr. Cyrus Dickson, Dr. Herrick Johnson, Dr. R. D. Harper, Elders W. P. Bakewell and R. Edwards were appointed the committee to confer with the U. P. Church.

The Assembly then adjourned with prayer.

To day there will be no session of the Assembly, the day being devoted to the excursions to Princeton and Cape May.

Social Reunion at the Academy.

The Social Reunion given last evening, at the Academy of Music, in honor of the Presbyterian General Assembly, proved an entire success. The parquet was floored over and the stage and tiers tastefully decorated with flags and flowers. From the centre of the ceiling was suspended a large American flag bearing the words "We Brethren." Around the family circle were the words "Be like minded, having the same love, being of one accord," and in front of the balcony the inscription, "The Church that is at Philadelphia saluteth thee." A band, stationed in the balcony, discoursed promenade music during the early part of the evening, and from 9 to 11 o'clock an elegant collation was served in the Foyer.

Dr. Herrick Johnson called the meeting to order, and an address of welcome was delivered by Dr. Alexander Reed, from a handsomely-decorated stand erected in the centre of the floor. Brief speeches, replete with sallies of wit and humor, were delivered by Rev. William Adams, D. D., of New York; Dr. Arnot, of Edinburgh; Dr. Edmond, and Mr. Thomas Sinclair, of Ireland; and George H. Stuart, Esq. An address of welcome was also delivered by Governor John W. Geary. The social festivities were continued until a late hour.

DR. SCHOEPPE.

Closing Arguments—The Supreme Court Reserves Its Decision.

HARRISBURG, May 27.—The Supreme Court met again this morning, at 9 o'clock. Present, Chief-Justice Thompson, and Justices Agnew and Sharswood.

The case of Schoeppe vs. The Commonwealth being still before the Court, District-Attorney Maglaughlin continued for the Commonwealth, examining the points of error assigned by Schoeppe's counsel. He controverted the position that Dr. Aiken's test of the contents of Miss Steinnecke's stomach was faulty; proved the clandestine purchase of prussic acid at Harrisburg, and Shoeppe's attempt to conceal the fact; the trustworthiness of the old-established physicians of Carlisle—all of whom testified that the immediate cause of her death was morphia, not excluding also the administration of prussic acid.

The check, equally with the will, showed a motive for the crime. Schoeppe was in want of money—drew a forged check to supply his immediate wants until the forged will might be probated. The Commonwealth alleged that the will was a forgery—the defense did not deny it. The Commonwealth thought it a farce to call the father of the accused to testify to the genuineness of a forgery in which he himself was engaged; because if the will was a forgery the signature of the father was a forgery. Why, then, did not the defense call the witness? Evidently for a very good reason. Wherever there was the least doubt about evidence that was to go to the jury the Court had been careful to throw every advantage thereof in favor of the prisoner. Three weeks before Miss Steinnecke's death Schoeppe got the very same form of a will which is used in the forgery. These were facts proved by the evidence.

W. H. Miller, Esq., followed for Schoeppe, contending that the act of 1870 covers all cases of murder before execution, because there were no vested rights to be interfered with as in civil cases. This was merely the extension of a remedy in a criminal case, as in a civil action. We might go back to ascertain the reason of the enactment. The debates of the Legislature showed it was to meet this very case, and it was passed in time to meet it had the Governor signed it when presented. It was an enabling statute. The matter now asked was not before the Court judicially when they ruled, under the common law, that they saw no error on the face of the record. Counsel on the other side alleged that this act made the Supreme Court a jury to decide upon the fact. This was erroneous. It only enabled the Supreme Court to determine whether the ingredients of the evidence were sufficient to convict of murder in the first degree. It was urged that this case was not pending under the act of 1870. Should it be said, in common humanity, that when a man has been shut out and the door barred, if he comes back with a ticket of admission which may save his life, that he is to be refused readmission on mere technicality? He held this act carried the admission of bills of exception; but if it did not, it certainly did not repeal the act of 1860, which would now, combined with this act, bring in a bill of exceptions.

Justice Agnew said that the act of 1860 did not bring up the bill of exceptions; then how were we any better off now than we were before? The writ of error under the common law had been decided. Have we anything more if we reopen the judgment? Is this a pending writ of error, which was not a pending writ at the passage of the act? Does this act revive the writ? Does it at all affect this case?

Mr. Miller replied that he believed this act was the same as in civil cases. Would not the reopening of the case on the new act involve the old writ of error?

Chief Justice Thompson said the trouble was in the fact that at the time of the passage of the act of 1870 the writ was not pending.

Mr. Miller then proceeded with his review of the law and evidence in the case, the burden of his argument being in reference to the *corpus delicti*, entering into a scientific discussion of the merits of the test applied, and the *post mortem* examination. Dr. Aiken's test was faulty, and there were three important parts not examined. She might have died of Bright's disease, yet her kidneys, the only part by which to ascertain the fact, were not examined.

Chief Justice Thompson observed that persons so old seldom died of Bright's disease; and that it could always be detected in the wasting of the kidneys through urination.

Mr. Miller cited the case of an old lady in New York.

Chief Justice Thompson remarked that it was to be regretted that we had not here a jurisconsult, as in other countries; because in peculiar cases like this he never knew a case in which medical men did not differ.

Mr. Miller said there was not only an absence of symptoms of prussic acid, but a complete contradiction. There was no foaming at the mouth—no contraction of the muscles. The deceased lived for twenty-three hours after Dr. Schoeppe left her, which shows conclusively that she did not die from prussic acid, because its victims always expire in from three to five minutes after its administration. There were no *post-mortem* appearances of morphia either; and it is not pretended to prove this by *post-mortem* examination. For this allegation the symptoms alone were urged; and there was not a symptom in favor of morphia that did not attend apoplexy. In reply to an allegation made by Mr. Shearer that the check was forged by Schoeppe to pay her funeral expenses, Mr. Miller accepted the allegation, and said that the Court below should not have construed this into a motive for the crime of murder.

The argument then closed, the Court reserving their decision.

GENERALITIES.

A Southern Schoolmaster.

The Quincy (Ga.) *Monitor* publishes the following note from one of the State teachers in that county:—

Mr. —— and Family Sir your companny is Sirlisted to attend a School tabloo and Selebration at My school House on Monday Night May the 2th at 8 O'clock.

yours with Respects.

Colored Doctors.

The boldest speech made to the Medical Association in Washington, on the admission of colored men to membership, was by Dr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts. Among other things, he said that for his part he would not refuse "to admit to the deliberations of this great scientific body, provided he came duly accredited thereto, an ourang outang with a tail ten feet long; and could the ourang outang show an interesting case of disease of that tail, he should be ready to examine that case with him, and receive all the light which his experience could shed upon it. He would say to him God speed in his effort to heal on scientific principles the diseases of his brother baboons.

A Thief in Grief.

A thief came to grief under peculiar circumstances at Fort Wayne the other day. Two drovers went to a caboose car at that place, having hung up in the car a carpet-sack containing $5000. A fellow who saw it managed to reach in and take the bag, and not content with one, went through a trap-door for another further off. A bull-dog, however, seized him *in transitu* from the rearward, and one of the drovers waking up saw the situation, drew a big knife and swore he would cut the thief's head off if he didn't tell where the other sack was. Of course the thief told, and despite his pleadings was left in charge of the dog until the property was secured. He was then released, a sadder man, and minus a quart of blood.

Steam vs. Muscle.

Two young men from the country called in at a Detroit foundry a few days ago to get a piece of casting. The employes were absent at their dinners, with the exception of the engineer, who was oiling up his engine for the afternoon's work. It was running at full speed, and pumping water into the boiler. The country cousins looked with interest at its motions and the slow revolution of the large fly-wheel, and fell into a discussion as to the relative power of steam and human muscle. One of them finally offered to bet a dollar that he could "grab" the huge wheel and hold it. He stepped up to the engineer and asked permission to try it, which was readily granted, and taking off his coat and rolling up his sleeves, braced himself for the effort. Watching carefully until the right spoke came around, with a yell to encourage himself, he clutched it. He didn't exactly stop the wheel—in fact, he went over it without stopping, and was discharged in a parabolic orbit, through space, coming down in a sandheap in the further part of the foundry. He was picked up a thoroughly disgusted man, and so lame that he was obliged to climb into his wagon at the back end, quite satisfied, however, that steam was too much for him.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 38	MOON RISES	3 47
SUN SETS	7 22	HIGH WATER	0 21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Ocean Jones, Havre, Souder & Adams.
Bark Brothers, Long, Boston, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr James Martin, Baker, Boston, do.
Schr Sarah Wooster, Leland, Boston, do.
Schr Index, Gallison, Boston, do.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, Gloucester, do.
Schr Four Sisters, Shearer, Boston, do.
Schr L. Sturdevant, Cruse, Nantucket, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Chattanooga, Black, Belfast, Me., Warren & Gregg.
Schr Mary Edwards, McColley, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Redington, Gregory, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Walls, from Boston.
Barge James D. Sawyer, Wetling, from Buffalo, with 105,000 feet white pine Michigan boards to Patterson & Lippincott.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 28.—The delayed tow left morning with the following additional boats:—
Thomas Craig, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Son.
Walter Frick, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
Estella, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 27.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
Ann Matthews, with machinery, for Baltimore.
B. C. Lake, with brimstone, for Baltimore.
National, with hay, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 27.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Black Diamond, Great Eastern, Catherine Terrence, Osprey, E. B. Timmons, D. R. Graves, and M. Hennessey, all with coal for New York.
Michael Childs, with coal, for Philadelphia.
The Ellen, W. & J. Thompson, and M. F. Hannigan left in addition to those reported yesterday.

L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., May 27.—The storm from the northeast is the severest felt here for several months. About 40 vessels are in the harbor, and two or three have dragged their anchors.

Later—The schr S. R. Thomas, of Middletown, Conn., is ashore one mile north of the harbor. Wreckers are getting off the crew. Another vessel is reported ashore two miles below. The captain and one man were drowned. One man got ashore, and five seamen in the rigging. Several vessels in the harbor are dragging slowly. The gale is increasing.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Steamships Centipede, Doughty, and Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 25th inst.
Steamship Zodiac, Hines, hence, at New Orleans 22d inst.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, hence for New York, while going through Staten Island Sound on Thursday afternoon, collided with schr Nichols, of East Machias, in tow of tug Vonderbeck, carrying away the head gear of the latter. The steamer lost smokestack and cabin, and was towed into the wharf at Elizabethport, where she will be repaired.
Bark Argeon, Lindsey, sailed from Providence 25th inst. for Philadelphia, to load for Civita Vecchia and Leghorn.
Brig Kennebec, Minot, sailed from Charleston 25th inst. for Fernandina.
Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, hence, at Salem 24th inst.
Brig Castilian, Lang, hence, at Salem 24th inst.
Brig Eudorus, Haskell, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 24th inst.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, at Baltimore 26th inst., from Mayaguez.
Brig E. A. Barnard, Willeby, hence, at Havana 19th inst.
Brig Alice Starrett, Hooper, hence, at Cardenas 16th inst.
Schrs Sarah Voorhees, Davis, hence for Dighton, and M. A. Dawson, Spencer, hence for Stonington, at New York 26th inst.
Schr Abbie, Lewis, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 24th inst.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, hence, at New Bedford 25th inst.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Atkins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 25th inst.
Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, hence, at Boston 26th instant.
Schrs F. St. Clair, Edwards, and J. B. Vandusen, Young, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 24th inst.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Champion, cleared at Charleston 24th inst. for Philadelphia, via Bucksville, S. C.
Schrs Westmoreland, Rice; Jesse Williamson, Jr., Corsen; Ramon de Ajuria, McBride; and A. G. Pease, Raynor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th inst.
Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 25th inst.
Schr Addie P. Stimpson, Stimpson, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 25th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that from and after the 15th day of July, 1870, a fixed red light will be substituted for the white light at present exhibited on Fort Point, at the entrance to the harbor of Liverpool, Nova Scotia. This light will be visible five miles.

Also, on the first day of September, 1870, the existing red light on Cape Sable Island, at the southwest point of the coast of Nova Scotia, will be replaced by a revolving white light. This light will show bright for fifteen seconds and dark for twenty-five seconds, and will be visible about twelve miles.

Also, from the first day of September, 1870, the existing revolving white light on Baccaro Point will be replaced by a fixed red light, visible about ten miles.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 26 2p§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, 12 28 mwa
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 9 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
4 8§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philad'a

WISHART'S COLUMN

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether and remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of but cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as recommendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, *will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge.* The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial Address all communications,

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
4 16 sw3m§8 PHILADELPHIA

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.
A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panorama just received. 11 10 rp

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, with revised *very low* prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.
JAMES S EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
5 13 PHILADELPHIA

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 § PHILADELPHIA.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION
HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, 2 9 Registrar.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply
21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents; Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Chester or Hook 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents. 5 5 1m

WATER PURIFIERS.
FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier
Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.
In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21§

AMUSEMENTS.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Mrs. C. R. BERNARD.....Directress
S. BEHRENS' ANNUAL BENEFIT,
TUESDAY EVENING, June 7,
First and only night of
THE HUGUENOTS,
The greatest operatic sensation of the season. [5 18
Tickets ready on and after Tuesday, May 31.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
CHESNUT St., between Twelfth and Thirteenth.
JOHN STETSON.....Lessee and Manager
JAMES PILGRIM.....Acting and Stage Manager
DECIDED SUCCESS.
Theatre crowded from Parquet to Dome, at every performance, to witness the
BRILLIANT COMBINATION,
Acknowledged by the public and press to be the most complete and talented array of artistes ever appearing in this city. Every act a feature. Unsurpassed in the records of the Philadelphia Stage.
THE MANAGERIAL TRIUMPH DEFYING ALL COMPETITION.
Everybody delighted at the
GORGEOUS CONCENTRATION OF GENIUS.
The best novelties in quick succession. Everything new each week.
MONDAY EVENING, May 23, Every Night, and Saturday Matinee.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
NEW STARS.
The Greatest Wonder of the Age,
THE CHINESE GIANT,
CHANG,
The Largest Man in the World, and his Wife,
KING FOO,
From Wood's Museum, New York.
First appearance of the Great Ethiopian Comedian,
MR. CHARLES HOWARD.
All the Stars of Last Week Remain. 5 26 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 28, POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA,
By Watts Phillips, Esq., entitled
NOT GUILTY,
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS
AND
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
ALSO, BAXTER'S ZOUAVE DRUM CORPS,
are specially engaged in order to give the proper martial effect to the Military Displays.
MONDAY EVENING, May 30,
JOSEPH JEFFERSON as RIP VAN WINKLE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
TRIPLE BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), May 28,
THE BETTER HALF.
Burlesque DON JUAN, and
The Drama of
THE GOLDEN FARMER.
THE ENTIRE COMPANY
IN ALL THREE PIECES,
Monday—Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Only night of THE RED LIGHT.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Commencing MONDAY, May 23, and each night until further notice. First appearance in this city of ALLEN & PETTENGILL'S Sensation Minstrels. Johnny Allen and Charley Pettengill and their Great Star Troupe.
Twenty in number. Prices as usual. 5 20 8t

BOYS' AND GIRLS' BENEFIT.—THE PILGRIM.
SATURDAY 2:30 P. M. CONCERT HALL.
ONLY 10 CENTS. Tickets now for sale.
Persons over 14 years old, 25 cents. 5 27 2t

INTERESTING EXHIBITION.
1205 PENNSYLVANIA POLY-TECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, CHESNUT ST.
1205 Open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. CHESNUT ST.
1205 M. Saturdays till 11 P. M. Lec- CHESNUT ST.
1505 tures on useful and scientific sub- CHESNUT ST.
1205 jects every evening. CHESNUT ST.
1205 Admission, 50 cents. [5 2 tf] CHESNUT ST.

COMPLIMENTARY GRAND CONCERT, under the auspices of THE AMPHION, to their Leader and Instructor, MR. CARL SENTZ, to be given at the
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, May 28, 1870.
Tickets, One Dollar; to be had at all principal music stores. 5 24 5t

LAST MATINEE.—SATURDAY 2:30 P. M.—THE PILGRIM. CONCERT HALL.
PRESENT TICKETS TO ALL YOUR FRIENDS.
Children under 14 years old, 10 cents; over, 25 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING WE CLOSE at Regular Prices.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe
And Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
41 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1870.
On the petition of HEZEKIAH BRADFORD, of Reading, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a Patent granted to him on the 12th day of August, 1856, for an improvement in Ore Washer, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 12th day of July next, that the time for filing arguments and the examiner's report be limited to the 22d day of July next, and that said petition be heard on the 27th day of July next. Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
5 14 s3t Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 4t MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870.

THE RELAPSING FEVER.

DESPITE the partial improvement of Bedford street, and the change of its name to Alaska, the demoralization and degradation of which it was formerly the acknowledged centre still exist to an alarming extent in this city. The continued prevalence of the relapsing fever proves that these plague-spots are fraught with danger to the entire community, and that any effective steps that may be taken either by private effort or the action of the authorities to purify the noxious dens where reprobates congregate, or to promote cleanliness and healthfulness in the infected districts, redound to the general welfare. We have no means of knowing how many cases of the new disease have been treated by physicians in their private practice, but several hundred patients have already been taken from Alaska and similar streets to the public hospitals, and the efforts made to arrest its progress, and, as far as possible, to destroy the active cause, cannot be too vigorous. Some of the ablest of modern physicians think that the relapsing fever, as well as cholera, is carried from street to street, hamlet to hamlet, and city to city by animalculæ which are rapidly engendered amid filth and squalor, and quickly destroyed by proper disinfectants. If this theory is correct, it furnishes an additional reason for the employment of the preventives which experience has shown to be useful in checking epidemics, while it proves that the health of the well-cared-for millionaire may at any moment be endangered by the proximity of disease-breeding districts. It is not only necessary that the sick should receive prompt and proper treatment, but vitally important that the work of purification should be vigorously and energetically pushed forward. All the efforts of the Board of Health in this direction should be liberally sustained by Councils, and private citizens should exercise even more than their ordinary care in thoroughly cleaning and purifying their dwellings. The new disinfecting agent, carbolic acid, might be advantageously brought into general use for this purpose, as it is especially destructive to noxious insects or animalculæ. Meanwhile the Bedford Street Mission, in addition to its usual efforts to mitigate the horrors of that locality, is endeavoring to re-establish at the earliest practicable moment the free baths which were so effective last summer in increasing the personal cleanliness and the healthfulness of the objects of its solicitude. Over ten thousand free baths were given at their establishment during the season of 1869, at an average cost to the mission of about three cents each, and a few hundred dollars contributed now for the support of a similar system during the present year would render much useful service in averting disease of a pestilential character.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

AT the last election for Congressmen in the Fourth district of South Carolina, W. D. Simpson, Democrat, received 14,098 votes, and Alexander S. Wallace, Republican, 9807. According to the ordinary rules of arithmetic, this result gave Simpson a majority of 4291, quite enough of a margin, it might be supposed, to secure him undisturbed possession of his seat. But Wallace contested his successful opponent's claim to a seat, and the matter remained in abeyance until yesterday, when it was finally determined by the House, in accordance with the report of the Committee on Elections, that Wallace, and not Simpson, was chosen by the people of the Fourth district of South Carolina to represent them in the popular branch of the National Legislature. It seems that Simpson served as an officer in the Confederate army, and that, although he had applied for the removal of the disabilities thereby incurred, Congress had not seen fit to extend him this favor. Since Simpson was thus ineligible, the vicious principle that the person receiving the next highest number of votes was entitled to the seat was applied by the committee, and the application sustained by the House while but few members were present, and before even the majority of those were aware of the fact that the case was under consideration at all. But the fraud was not perpetrated without a protest on the part of at least one sensible Republican member, Mr. Dawes, with whom we are not always able to agree, but who, in this particular case, was certainly in the right. The fair representation of minorities is very desirable, and a practicable method of bringing it about is destined to engross a great deal of time and attention in the future; but the manner in which the Republican minority of the Fourth district of South Carolina have secured a full vote in the House of Representatives is anything but commendable or expedient. The single vote cast by Mr. Wallace henceforth will weaken rather than strengthen the party in whose pretended interest it has been secured. It is about time that the leaders of the party in Congress, as well as out of it, were aware of this fact. The Republicans of the Fourth district of South Carolina would be better off with a Democratic representative—infinitely better off without any representative at all—than they will be with their defeated candidate sitting in the seat to which he was not elected.

THE END OF THE FENIAN RAID.

THE great Fenian invasion of Canada has fizzled out even sooner than was expected, and the unhappy Kanucks can now rest in their beds in peace, with the assurance that they will not be troubled again during the present season at least. The whole affair was at once so ridiculous and so contemptible that it is scarcely possible to treat it seriously; and were it not that a few miserable scamps, like O'Neill and the other Fenian leaders, are able to keep the people both of Canada and the United States in a state of excitement over their performances, and to put the Government to thousands of dollars of expense, we could afford to laugh at the mingled stupidity and knavery of their proceedings.

The conduct of the Canadians during the Rebellion was not such as to entitle them to any sympathy from the people of the United States, but it is not consistent with the dignity of a great nation to take its revenge by allowing bands of crazy Irishmen to make annual raids into Canadian territory, on the plea that they are endeavoring to liberate Ireland. The Canadians have succeeded in making one prisoner, in spite of the hurried flight of the Fenians as soon as they met with an armed resistance, and this individual, who bears the good old Irish name of Murphy, will probably be hung to-day. We hope that the Canadians will hang him, and that in case they take any more prisoners the United States Government will refuse to interfere in their behalf. Indeed, our Government owes it to itself to adopt severe measures towards those who have instigated this riot, and the leaders, at least, ought to be punished to the full extent of the law. The leniency with which the Fenians were treated on the occasion of their former raid was a direct encouragement for them to engage in the same amusement again; and if a few of them are now punished without mercy, it is probable that an effectual check will be placed upon any attempts at outlawry in the future.

IT IS REPORTED that the Union League contemplates the purchase of Wenderoth's fine picture of "The Battle of Gettysburg," now on exhibition at the gallery of B. Scott, Jr. We hope that this is true, as the League will secure a work of art of real merit, and an exceedingly interesting record of the greatest battle of the age will be retained permanently in this city. Mr. Wenderoth's picture is almost photographic in its accuracy, and it is not only valuable for the number of portraits that it contains, but as one of the best representations of an actual battle-field ever painted. We say this well knowing that many spirited works of this class have been executed by European artists of eminence, but whatever comparisons may be made in other respects, this picture will compare favorably with the best of them as a vivid delineation of a battle, as battles are fought in modern times. For this reason, if for no other, the picture should be kept in Philadelphia, and there is no more appropriate place for it than the gallery of the Union League.

IT SEEMS that the Richmond conservatives began to crow before they were fairly out of the woods. In fact, they were not destined to get clear of the jungle at all. Chahoon, the radical candidate, has been elected Mayor by some three hundred majority, and Ellyson is at liberty to resume his editorial quill. But the closeness of the vote should teach the Republican leaders in Virginia the necessity of utterly abandoning the unwise system of tactics to which they have been addicted. If Mayor Chahoon had quietly given way to Ellyson when the latter was appointed to succeed him, under the State enabling act, the unseemly farce which followed this appointment would have been avoided, the terrible disaster which preceded the settlement of the case would have been averted, and, what is still more to the point in a political way, the Republican majority on Thursday would have been much larger than it was.

THE Washington correspondent of a New York paper announces that a canvass of the Senate has been made by a prominent Republican member of that body, and, as the result, it is found that not more than half a dozen Republican Senators would vote for a general amnesty bill. It is to be hoped that such will not prove to be the case, but neither branch of Congress appears to be in the mood just now to wind up the war by wiping out all the old scores run up during its progress. Universal suffrage and universal amnesty should have gone hand in hand, but it is not always that we find such things managed in accordance with the dictates of sound statesmanship and true expediency.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. BROAD and GREEN Sts. Rev. Dr. STRYKER, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. SAMUEL J. NICCOLLS, D.D., of St. Louis, and at 8 P. M. by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, D. D., of Brooklyn, before the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia. Subject—"Hands off the Bible." Strangers welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets (Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor).—Rev. Dr. SHAW, of Rochester, N. Y., will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. CLARK, of Buffalo, N. Y., in the evening at 8 o'clock.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. R. R. BOOTH, D. D., of New York, will preach To-morrow Morning, and Rev. Dr. JACOBUS, of Allegheny, in the Evening.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets Rev. Dr. WILLITS, Pastor.—Rev. Dr. CURTIS, of Rockford, Illinois, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. LEWIS H. REID, of Chicago, Illinois, at 8 P. M.

REV. JOEL PARKER, D. D., WILL preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. J. H. BROOK, of St. Louis, at 4 P. M., in the Church, corner BROAD and SANSOM Streets, Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, Pastor.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch.—Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN will preach Sunday morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock Strangers invited.

NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth.—Rev. H. C. FOULKE at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. LOVEJOY ROBERTSON, of Cincinnati, at 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D., of Albany, at 4 P. M

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN UNDER the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach a sermon especially to young men, To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening, at the NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets, at 8 o'clock.

Subject:—"Hands off the Bible." Young men are cordially invited.

OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and OXFORD Streets—Rev. FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, Pastor.

Rev. P. H. FOWLER, D. D., of Utica, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Rev. T. L. CUYLER, D. D., of Brooklyn, and SAMUEL J. THOMPSON, of Cincinnati, will speak at 3½ P. M., on the occasion of the Sabbath School Anniversary. No evening service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L.—N. E. corner FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets Rev. JAMES Y. MITCHELL, Pastor.—Services by Commissioners to the General Assembly. At 10½ A. M. Rev. DAVID TULLY, D. D., of Belvidere, N. J. At 8 P. M. Rev. WM. C. WISNER, D. D., of Lockport, N. Y. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHILDREN'S AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at the BISHOP'S CHURCH, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad, To-morrow Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the cause are invited. Addresses may be expected from Rev. E. OWEN SIMPSON, Rev. J. B. FAULKNER, and others.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. CHARLES HAWLEY, D. D., at 10½ A. M., Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., at 4 P. M. Meeting on behalf of Domestic Missions at 8 P. M. Governor D. HAINES will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Revs. D. Heckman, H. A. Edson, S. A. Mutchmore, J. J. Nichols, and Sheldon Jackson, and Hon. C. F. Olds.

REV. S. J. NICCOLLS, D. D., OF ST. Louis, will preach in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut, To-morrow, at 4 P. M. The public and members of the General Assembly are cordially invited. Service as usual at 10½ A. M.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets, Rev. GEORGE F. CAIN, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. Dr. LYON, of Erie, Pa., and at 8 o'clock P. M. by Rev. GEORGE PATTON, of Seneca, N. Y.

NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue, Rev. M. NEWKIRK, Pastor.—Rev. C. W. ADAMS, of New York, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. JOHN A. LIGGETT at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening:—"The Alarming Features of Modern Society."

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of EIGHTEENTH.—Services To-morrow Morning at 10½, and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Baptism after the morning service. Rev. CHARLES E. KNOX, D. D., will preach in the evening.

BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets. Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor.—Children's Church Sunday morning, and Ordinance of Baptism in the evening. Strangers cordially invited.

THE BISHOP'S CHURCH, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad. Rev. E. OWEN SIMPSON, Rector.—Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. Pews free.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—The Rev. G. R. CARROLL will preach to-morrow morning at 10½, and the Rev. Dr. REID, of Chicago, at 8 P. M.

TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. T. G. SMITH, of Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin, and at 8 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Brown Melton Vest, Blouse, and Garibaldi Suits.

Light Grey Melton Vest, Blouse, and Garibaldi Suits.

Blue Cloth Vest Suits (Open Bottom or Zouave Pants).

Blue Cloth Blouse Suits (Open Bottom or Zouave Pants).

Grey Cass. Vest and Blouse Suits, Zouave.

Dark Cass. Vest and Blouse Suits, Open Bottom Pants.

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JOHN WANAMAKER'S

FINE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

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Water changing constantly.

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Persons taught to swim in from six to ten lessons.

For terms, private lessons, etc., etc., send or address for a Circular.

5 28 2trp J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

HEADQUARTERS FRED TAYLOR POST, G. A. R. MAY 28, 1870.

The Comrades of this Post will assemble at Headquarters on MONDAY MORNING, the 30th instant, at 9½ o'clock, sharp, to proceed to Woodlands and Mount Moriah Cemeteries. Contributions of flowers will be received at the hall of the Post, No. 605 ARCH Street, up to 9 A. M., or on the route. By order of

SAMUEL W PENNYPACKER, P. C.

A. H. SAURMAN, Post Adjutant. 1t*

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 2 31uths

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE will be inaugurated next MONDAY EVENING. The Mayor will preside. Judge Peirce, Judge Axtell, M. C., and other distinguished speakers will take part. 1t*

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF, 1870,

F. T. WALTON,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY

AND

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROADS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, trains will leave West Philadelphia for New York at 7·00 and 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 2·45, 6·45 and 12·00 P. M.

Leave New York for West Philadelphia at 8·30 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 5·00, 7·00 and 12·00 P. M.

The train now leaving New York for West Philadelphia at 9 P. M. will leave at 7 P. M.

The trains leaving West Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M. for New York, and New York for West Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M., will be discontinued after Saturday, May 28.

5 28 2t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

SOLDIERS, OR THEIR HEIRS, WHO WERE actually discharged for wounds, or injuries, or ruptures, and who are denied bounty because their discharges read "Surgeon's Certificate of Disability," can have a remuster so as to show them discharged for wounds, etc., and get their $300 bounty, on applying in person or by letter to R. B. LEAGUE & CO., No. 130 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

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HOTEL KEEPERS,

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First-Class Dry Goods From Auction Daily.

Linen Sheeting, from 68c. to $1·37½c,
Pillow and Bolster Linens, Shirting Linens.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Pillow and Sheeting Muslins.
Damask Napkins, all linen, $1·25 to $9 per dozen.
Hand-loom Table Linens, 45, 50, 55, 60c. to finest.
Bleached Table Linens, 50, 65, 75, 85c. to finest made
Bed-room, Bath-room, and Kitchen Towels.
Honeycomb, Dimity, and Marseilles Quilts in new and beautiful designs, all sizes.
Buff Linens for Ladies' Suits, 25c. up.
Auction lots of Gents' and Ladies' Handkerchiefs.
Shirt Bosoms of superior make and quality.

Thin Underwear for Summer.

Gents' Gauze Shirts, 25, 37½, 75c., to finest imported.
Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, regular made, 75c. up.
Boys', Misses', and Children's Gauze Underwear.
Ladies' regular-made Hose, 25, 28, 31, 37½c. up.
Gents' full regular made Half Hose, 22, 25, 31c.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, 62, 75c.
Children's ½, ¾, and extra-long English Hose.

Piques, Nainsooks, Cambrics.

Corded and Figured Piques, 23, 25, 28, 31c. up.
Plaid Muslins, 20, 22, 25, 28, 31, 35c. up.
Dotted Swiss, French Muslins, Tarlatans.
Tucked Nainsooks, for Dresses, 35c. up.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

JOHN BURNS,

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Less than the cost of Importation.

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CAUZE AND EMBROIDERED

Summer Flannels, Blankets, Etc., Etc.

All-wool Gauze Flannel, 7-8 and 4-4 wide.
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Domet Gauze Flannel, 7-8 and 4-4 wide.
All-wool thin Summer Flannel.
Fine Opera Sacque Flannels, all colors.
Embroidered Flannels, manufactured expressly for our sales.
Plaid and Striped Flannels, for seaside.
Bathing Flannels, blue, crimson, grey.
Also, Gauze and Summer Blankets, of the very finest qualities, at the manufacturers' reduced prices.

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REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m5

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS Staple and Fancy.

Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.

4 9 stuth 3m RAPSON'S,

4 9 39t N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

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Those Ten Dollar Suits

AT SUCH A LOW FIGURE AS

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And everybody is astonished to find what a good bargain he got.

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This cool summer resort (on the Delaware) has been improved and refitted at great expense, and will reopen for visitors SUNDAY, 29th instant. Boat leaves first wharf below South street every 10 minutes. Fare reduced to 6 cents, round trip.

N. B.—Refreshments of all kinds served in first-class style. Moderate prices. 5 27 2t*

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CHEAP GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

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No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

WILL OFFER TO THEIR FRIENDS TO-DAY,

6 CASES PACIFIC ALPACA,

IN PLAID AND POLKA SPOTS, AT 15 CENTS, AND SELLING ELSEWHERE AT 25 CENTS.

3 CASES DELAINES AT 12 1-2 CENTS.

OF THESE GOODS WE CAN ONLY SELL TO EACH PURCHASER TWO DRESS PATTERNS. OUR OBJECT IS TO DISTRIBUTE THESE GOODS EQUALLY AMONG OUR PATRONS.

THESE ARE THE MOST DECIDED BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON.

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Bargains in Black Silks.

Mixed Goods for Suits, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 56, 62½, 75c.
Japanese Mixed Goods.
Black Hernanies, Black Hernanies, 62½, 75c.
Cheapest Black Alpacas in the city.
White Piques, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 44, 50, 56, 62½, 75c.
Corded Piques, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 56, 62½, 70c.
Plaid Organdies, 25 cents; bargain.
Plaid Nainsooks, 18, 23, 25, 31, 37½, 44, 50c.
Plain Nainsooks, Soft Finish Cambrics, Victoria Lawns.
Shirred Muslins, Tucked Nainsooks, Wide Organdies
Tarlatans, Mosquito Nets, etc.
5000 pieces Pique Trimmings from auction.
Handsome Embroidered Chemisettes.
Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Gauze Vests.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Marseilles Quilts, $2·50, $3, $3·50, $4 to $15.
Original Jacquard Loom Quilts, $2·50. Most desirable Quilt in the market for spring and summer wear.

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Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

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1870.

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Goods having been offered to me "SO CHEAP," I have been tempted to buy very largely, and am now determined to CUT DOWN MY STOCK very considerably, and THEREFORE offer Special Bargains

IN DRESS GOODS,

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MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, and CORSETS,

BEST KID GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., Etc. Etc.,

DOMESTICS of every make and quality.

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2 3 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE FRYER,

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Invites attention to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,

AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES. 4 6 2m

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT a variety programme will be presented this evening.

On Monday a number of new attractions will be offered.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Not Guilty* will be performed for the last time this evening.

On Monday Mr. Joseph Jefferson will commence an engagement with his great personation of "Rip Van Winkle."

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *The Better Half*, Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Don Juan*, and the drama of *The Golden Farmer* are announced for this evening.

THE AMPHION MUSICAL SOCIETY will give a grand complimentary concert this evening at Musical Fund Hall, to their leader and instructor, Mr. Carl Sentz. A first-rate programme of musical selections will be presented, and an unusually fine entertainment may be expected.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the regular season will close with this evening's performance.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an entertaining minstrel performance will be given this evening by Allen & Pettingill's troupe.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, at No. 1205 Chesnut, street is worth visiting.

THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE, after a very successful tour in the West and South, will open at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, June 6, for a brief season. On Tuesday, June 7, Mr. S. Behrens, the musical director, will have a benefit, when Meyerbeer's great opera of *The Huguenots* will be performed for the first time in this city in English, with all the members of the company in the east, and with an augmented chorus and orchestra. The performances of this opera by the Richings troupe in the various cities they have visited have always excited much enthusiasm, and our opera-goers may expect a more than usually fine entertainment.

From the "Press."

IT has long since become a settled fact that of all the various sewing machines which have been offered to the public up to this present time, the GROVER & BAKER is, for family use, by far the best. With all their skill and large sums of money combined, the genius of the civilized world has not been able to present anything as good; and while sewing machines of other manufacturers, which have been forced upon the market by unusual and extraordinary efforts, are daily offered by their owners in exchange and for sale at any price, the "Grover & Baker" is steadily winning its way to the pinnacle of fame. Not only does it do all the different kinds of work that the others combined can do, but it also executes the most beautiful embroidery with two, three, or four threads, even making elegant bouquets. When other sewing machines are laid aside and forgotten, this wonderful invention will hold a most important place in the family. We hear a great deal about the simplicity of the various sewing machines which are so loudly praised by the manufacturers and their agents; but we think that the testimony of a lady in this city, who has been *totally blind* since childhood, that "after testing several different makes of sewing machines she selected a 'Grover & Baker' *because of the ease with which she could operate and manage it*," should settle that point in the minds of all who have heretofore been in doubt. We do not wonder that these machines are sold in every part of the civilized world. How many a mother's heart *has* been made glad by having one of these valuable labor-saving instruments, and how many more *will* be made glad, now that they are sold on such easy terms as to be within reach of all! And not only that, but we learn further that they are delivered and instructions given *free of charge*, at the residence of purchasers, *in all parts of the country*. Who shall say that we do not live in an age of wonders?

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S CLOTHING.
YOUTH'S CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING,

NEW SPRING STYLES,
ALL KINDS.
ALL SIZES.

BETTER IN STYLE, MAKE, AND FIT THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF READY-MADE GARMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA. PRICES ALWAYS GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, will close out the entire stock at less than gold prices. Below we quote prices of a few leading articles. The stock of fancy goods is offered at a much greater discount from former prices:—

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30 00
White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	21 50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8 00
Best Stone China Dining Sets, 97 pieces	9 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, cups with handles	3 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, cups with handles	4 00
Best Stone China Chamber Sets	2 50
Best Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	65
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	1 00
Parisian Granite Dining Plates, 9¼ inches, per dozen	1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	65
Table Goblets, per dozen	1 00

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to the transportation office free of charge and *insured* against breakage to destination. Show rooms open till 9 o'clock at night.

OLD ENGLAND has Sauced us for the last half century, and there has been almost no end to the amount and variety of sauce which we have swallowed without question. The fact is, a good table sauce is extensively used and greatly needed. To supply this great want the Alpine Sauce is offered to the public. Its ingredients are all pure and wholesome. Its originator, who has spent the best part of his life in catering for the public, has spent years in preparing this sauce; by earnest and continued efforts he has succeeded in preparing a table sauce which he fondly believes to be the best sauce extant.

The present proprietors of the Alpine Sauce having submitted it to some of the best judges, have been agreeably surprised at its favorable reception. As an appetizer it is unequalled; for exquisite flavor, zest, and buoyancy, without a rival. They have been counseled and encouraged to bring it more extensively in the market, believing that so rich a treat should be generally known. Although barely possible to suit every taste, induced by the favorable opinion of the best judges, they feel justified in guaranteeing satisfaction in every case.

Every lover of a delicious table sauce should test the Alpine Sauce. If not satisfied their grocer will refund the money. For the quality the price is very low. Why use a foreign article when a cheaper and better one is made at home? Grocers and the trade supplied on liberal terms. Seiser & Brother, No. 30 North Wharves.

CANCER PLANT.—The most potent and efficacious remedy for all blood, cancerous and scrofulous affections is the celebrated University medicine, the FLUID EXTRACT OF CANCER PLANT, for which Mr. Joseph C. Harrold, Seventeenth and Chesnut streets, is the agent in Philadelphia. This wonderful remedy completely eradicates all vestige of cutaneous disease, gives tone to the digestive organs, promotes the various secretions of the body, and imparts such activity to the alimentary canal as to purify and invigorate the entire system. Its use gives health, strength, elasticity, and vigor where all before was but weakness, debility, and general prostration. The cures performed by it surpass in extent and variety those of any preparation heretofore known, and it is an inestimable boon to invalids which they should fail not in securing.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE CHEAP AND RELIABLE ESTABLISHMENT.—Albertson & Co.'s Philadelphia Upholstery, No. 1435 Chesnut street. Curtains, Swiss and Nottingham; vestibuls laces and rods, cornices, bands, loops, centre tassels groups, fringes, tassels, etc.

Shades, all designs and tints.

Bedding, Mattresses, hair moss, and husk; Bolsters and pillows, sheets, etc.

THE LADIES ARE IN RAPTURES at the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. This grand discovery enables them to shake their ringlets at the frosting hand of time in defiance. Free from any sediment, it rapidly darkens the grayest heads.

Sold by all druggists and fancy good dealers.

THE ADOPTION of all late improvements evinces a determination to keep the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, where it ever has been—in the front rank of New England hotels.

THE FENIANS.

Sure they met every night in rooms out ov sight,
And drilled to low fifin' and drummin',
Look where yees would, yees certainly could
See crowds of the boys in serious mood,
And yees know'd they were Fenians comin'.

Divil a word from the crowd was spoke out aloud,
Nor a hint as to what they were doin',
But the glance of their eye, sure 'twas conquer or die,
And to free their green Island they were soon goin' to try;
Faith its trouble to England is brewin'.

There is Terrence McCoy, he's a broth ov a boy.
Wid Mickey McDermot, yees see,
A host of the Dolans, McFaddens, and Tollands,
And thousands ov boys from the high and the low lands,
Would die to make Ireland free.

What they'll do I don't know; a short time will show;
But one thing you will see afther while,
All their Uniform Coats were made by Charles Stokes,
Which is now jest the way wid all ov the folks
Who want their clothes made up in style.

CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE MATTER of Life Insurance is one that interests every citizen, and in another column will be found a full statement of the North American Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, whose office is at No. 433 Walnut street. This Company is among the soundest in the country, and policy holders are insured against loss by $100,000 which has been deposited with the Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania. In addition to this the Company is managed by a Board of Directors whose characters for integrity are such as to qualify the fullest confidence that its affairs will be managed with that care, prudence, and economy that the best interests of the assured require.

IF YOU HAVE A SUFFERING CHILD, do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

BUY your Furniture at The Great American, No. 1202 and 1204 Market street. Cheapest in the city.

☞ SOME PEOPLE DON'T KNOW
☞ Some people don't know
☞ Some people don't know
☞ Some people don't know
☞ Some people don't know

How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell
How cheap we sell

☞ Men's and Boys' Clothing
☞ Men's and Boys' Clothing
☞ Men's and Boys' Clothing
☞ Men's and Boys' Clothing
☞ Men's and Boys' Clothing

Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make
Of Excellent Make

☞ And Beautiful Style.
☞ And Beautiful Style.
☞ And Beautiful Style.
☞ And Beautiful Style.
☞ And Beautiful Style.

Come and see it!
Come and see it!
Come and see it!
Come and see it!
Come and see it!

☞ NOTE THE FACT!—We take pride in having the largest assortment to select from that can be found in Philadelphia, and the public may rest assured that our goods are superior to the ordinary class of Ready-Made Clothing, and every article we sell is RELIABLE in every respect.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ NOTICE TO THE CLOTHING MEN OF THE CITY AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.—We are just opening Linen Sacks, Dusters, and Alpaca Coats by the thousand, and have had them made up in beautiful style, expressly for our own sales. By reason of the large quantities we manufacture, we believe Tailors can do better in buying them of us than in making them up. They can always have them fresh, and just such sizes as sales require.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

BOGART.—On the 26th instant, FRANCIS D. BOGART, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 427 N. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

PEARSON.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 28th instant, at Spring Hill, Delaware county, JOSHUA A. PEARSON, in the 73d year of his age.

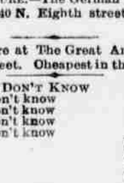
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

TRUCKS.—On the morning of the 25th instant, HENRY C., son of Eliza and the late John Trucks, in the 25th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1709 Race street, on Saturday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,



TRADE MARK.

Retailers of Hosiery Goods,

Exclusively of their own importation,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

4 12 tus3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. f3 1

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 13 rp

WHERE CHARGES OF DESERTION OR absence without leave are made against Soldiers, Sailors, or Marines without just cause, through error the rolls can be corrected by calling upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. 5 28 1m

ALPINE SAUCE—PREPARED BY AN OLD caterer, pure, wholesome, appetizing; pronounced by good judges the best table sauce in the market. SEISER & BRO., No. 30 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia. 5 28 1m

$50,000 TO INVEST IN ONE SUM IN the purchase of a first-class City GROUND RENT. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT Street. 5 28 5t*

INSURANCE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 433 WALNUT STREET.

LIFE INSURANCE.
ITS MEANING AND HISTORY.

Life Insurance is a contract between an individual and a regularly organized Company, whereby the latter guarantees to pay a certain sum of money to the former, either at death or at the expiration of a certain specified term of years.

In view of this payment of a large sum in the future, the individual is required to pay a small sum annually, or otherwise, and receives from the Company in which he has invested a policy, securing at his death to his family, or nominee, the certainty of a patrimony.

This annual payment, therefore, becomes an *investment*, which, in the hands of a judicious Company, rapidly accumulates, to the advantage of the person insured, in order that at his death—whenever that event occurs—a sum very much larger than the amount he has invested may accrue to those who would otherwise be left dependent by his death.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Many persons, in considering the subject of Life Insurance, are at a loss to understand how it is possible that Companies, charging such low premiums, can afford to carry such heavy risks, year after year, and pay such large sums of money at the death of the insured—sums so disproportionate to the amount of the premiums received.

Such persons are not aware that Life Insurance is based upon fixed mathematical principles that are subject to close and accurate calculation; and as it is known, by fixed and inevitable law, how many out of every thousand persons die at a certain age in each year, it is a matter of mere figures to determine what rate of premium shall be charged to cover the loss that must certainly be paid at the death of the insured. Besides, such persons forget the cumulative power of money; the interest accruing from each annual payment is reinvested each year, thus continually increasing itself in a compound ratio, and adding to the permanent assets of the Company.

In addition to this the capital of Life Insurance Companies is not used for speculative purposes, but judiciously invested by a competent finance committee in well-selected stocks, bonds, or mortgages, which almost invariably yield a handsome interest.

The stability of Life Insurance is evident from the fact that amidst all the commercial revulsions and general bankruptcy that have at times swept over the land, bringing consternation and dismay to mercantile houses and business firms, it has been rare to find any Life Company being overwhelmed in similar disasters, as there is scarcely a probability of failure, if the rates of premium are properly calculated, and the income judiciously invested. It has been said by an eminent writer on this subject:—"There is nothing in the commercial world which approaches even remotely to the security of a well-established and prudently managed Life Insurance Company."

A Life Insurance Company is far preferable to a savings bank, because it accomplishes all that a savings bank does, and more besides. It, too, takes care of the depositor's money, and allows him interest upon his deposits. The company engages, in consideration of a certain sum of money paid to it annually, during the life of the depositor, to pay a much larger sum to his family after his decease, let it occur when it will. Moreover, money in a savings bank is too easily drawn out to gratify some passing whim or desire, and is perhaps withdrawn and expended after a short effort. Had this money been put into a life policy it would have remained a treasure to the family. Besides, money in a savings bank is liable to be attached for debt, while a life policy cannot be. It requires time for money to accumulate in a savings bank. Life is uncertain—how does any one know he will have time to accumulate it? And have not those dependent upon him a right to demand that amid all the dangers and uncertainties of life they shall be protected from the consequences of an irreparable loss in his sudden death? The chances that one's life will fall within a year is two per cent., the chance that your home will burn during that time is less than one quarter of one per cent., then why insure the latter and neglect the former? Life insurance is not like fire insurance, an expense, but a sure investment for time of greatest need.

Life Insurance is based upon the universal law of compensation, which gives us either the blessings of a long life, or the pleasing assurance that our loved ones will be provided for when we can no longer supply their wants.

Thousands of families are growing up whose sole support is contingent upon the duration of the father's life; should he die, the income must cease, the children be withdrawn from school, and the industry of every member of the family be made available, perhaps in widely scattered localities, in order to eke out a probably precarious existence.

It will generally be admitted that the Divine word, "If any man provide not for his own, especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel," applies not only to provision for one's family during his life, but also to *some* provision for them after his death. Clearly he is not justified in calculating upon the beneficence of relatives and friends to support his surviving wife and children. And still more clear is it that he has no right to cast them as a burden upon the public.

Every reason which makes it a man's duty to provide for his family while he is living, acts with greater force to secure for them a comfortable subsistence after he shall have been removed from them; and this duty should be promptly performed while his health is good, for after it has failed and disease set in, it will be too late to get insured, and then his family will lose the provision he might have made for them, if death should overtake him.

THE DUTY OF INSURING YOUR LIFE.

1. To place those dependent upon you for support at once beyond the possibility of suffering want in the event of your sudden death.

2. To have your mind relieved from anxiety as to the future of your family, if your present income suffices only to provide for their education and maintenance.

3. To provide the means, in case of your death, to settle your estate without sacrifice.

4. To protect those to whom you may be indebted from loss in the event of your death.

5. To assist those charities in which you may be interested, to an amount that you could do in no other way than by an insurance on your life.

Death is certain. Comparatively few leave a competency to their families, and life insurance secures them against the contingency of dependence upon friends or the community for support.

Insure at once; how long *health* or *life* may continue you cannot know; no one on a sick bed ever regretted that he had a policy of life insurance.

If you think you cannot afford to insure, can you satisfy yourself that your family can afford to be without the protection it secures?

"The time is not far distant when the death of a man, leaving his family unprovided for by a policy of life insurance, will leave the stain of a neglected duty upon his character.

"It is a duty which every man owes to his own dependants and to the community. He who neglects it is not a good husband, father, or citizen. He has no right even to risk the chance of throwing the future support of his family, in case of his death, on the community at large, or on relations and friends, when it is in his power so easily and surely to provide against such contingencies."

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN THE NORTH AMERICAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

It has availed itself of all that is desirable in the experience of other and older companies, and offers insurance on all the various improved plans, at as low a rate as is compatible with prudence and safety, and makes its policy holders, on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the business.

It is managed by a Board of Directors, whose standing in the community as business men, and whose characters for integrity are such as to justify the fullest confidence that its affairs will be managed with that care, prudence, and economy that the best interests of the assured require.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.
JANUARY 1, 1870.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds, registered (market value)	$56,550 00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, registered " "	53,621 50
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, coupon, 1867, " "	1,117 50
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company stock	52,530 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds, 7s	2,576 25
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, second mortgage	9,833 00
Philadelphia City Warrants	4,175 71
Mortgage	2,000 00
Call loan (secured by collaterals)	2,500 00
Cash (on hand and in bank)	4,976 26
Office Fixtures (cost)	1,550 74
Bills Receivable (secured by stock)	7,500 00
Due by Stockholders (secured by stock)	4,500 00
Premium Notes and Loans on Policies	5,948 63
Premiums in hands of agents and in course of collection	1,634 50
Deferred Premiums	7,210 52
	$219,229 51

$100,000 IN GOVERNMENT BONDS DEPOSITED WITH THE AUDITOR-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA, AS SECURITY FOR ALL POLICY HOLDERS.

OFFICERS.
W. W. KURTZ, President; A. D. WOODRUFF, Vice-President.
JNO. M. ADLER, M. D., WM. H. BUNN, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

DIRECTORS.
W. W. Kurtz, Philadelphia, President of the Company.
Samuel C. Palmer, Philadelphia, Cashier of Commercial National Bank.
J. E. Kingsley, Philadelphia, Proprietor of Continental Hotel.
James Shields, Philadelphia, of Shields & Bro., No. 119 N. Third street.
Francis Funk, Philadelphia, No. 116 Market street.
Henry W. Gwinner, Philadelphia, General Ticket Agent Pennsylvania Railroad.
Paul P. Keller, Philadelphia, of Borda, Keller & Nutting, No. 327 Walnut street.
Richard Wood, Philadelphia, of Wood, Marsh, Hayward & Co., No. 309 Market street.
J. A. Gardner, Philadelphia, late of Hallowell, Gardner & Co.
A. D. Woodruff, Philadelphia, Vice-President of the Company.
O. W. Childs, Philadelphia, President of the Central Transportation Company.
Joseph F. Tobias, Philadelphia, of J. F. Tobias & Co., No. 206 S. Front street.
Thomas R. Davis, Philadelphia, of Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 253 S. Third street.
Benj. E. Smith, Columbus, Ohio.
Andrew Carnegie, New York, N. Y.
Thomas L. Wallace, Harrisburg, Pa., of Pennsylvania Railroad.
W. O. Hickok, do.
W. S. Haven, Pittsburg, Pa.
John H. Bradley, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. Torrey, Pittsburg, Pa.

PLANS AND SPECIAL FEATURES.

PREMIUMS MODERATE—ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE—MANAGEMENT PRUDENT, BUT LIBERAL AND ACCOMMODATING.

The premiums are payable in cash; but a loan of one-third will be allowed when the full annual premium is paid. The interest on the loan will be added to the same at the end of the year, so that the cash payments will not increase, as in most companies that grant loans. The loans are endorsed on the policies and on the receipts given for premiums, so that

THERE ARE NO NOTES TO SIGN.

The loan cannot be assessed on the policy holder to pay the claims of other parties, and is always cancelled on his leaving the Company.

DIVIDENDS.

The dividends are declared annually, on the first of January, on all participating Policies, which have been in force a full year, and paid at the time of the next annual renewal of the policy.

The dividends will be applied on the loan policies, to the payment of the principal and the interest of the loan.

Those paying all cash can use their dividends either in the payment of premiums or to purchase additional insurance.

If additional insurance is taken, it may be, at any future time, converted into cash, and used in the payment of premiums.

The dividends are made upon the contribution plan, and probably will grow larger the longer the policy is kept in force, and they may finally equal and cancel the annual premiums, making the policy practically paid up.

By paying the full premium for a number of years, the policy holder will receive not only the full benefit of the surplus arising in the additional insurance, which that surplus purchases, but also a fund is created available in cases of emergency, to pay not only a portion, but in many cases the whole premium falling due.

POLICY HOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY SECURE EITHER AN INCREASING INSURANCE FOR A GIVEN PREMIUM, OR A DECREASING PREMIUM, FOR A GIVEN AMOUNT OF INSURANCE.

It is better to pay all cash in this company than in what is called an ALL CASH company, which will grant no accommodation when the insured is unable to pay the whole premium in cash.

Should those that pay all cash in this company be unable to continue their payments, the company will, if necessary, loan them all the cash they have paid over the two-thirds actually requisite.

If after paying all cash for two years one of the insured becomes unable to pay anything, his policy can be kept in force a year longer without further payment, as all cash for two years is the same as two-thirds cash for three years.

Though the Company can safely loan on its policies, it is better for the insured to pay all cash, as they can borrow on their policies should the necessity arise, and thus keep them in force, while they would have been compelled to give them up had they been upon the credit plan.

While the Company will loan as much as one-third on all forms of policies, it recommends particularly, that the insured take a loan of only one-fourth on Ten Payment Life and Endowment policies, with less than twenty years to run, as this course will be more satisfactory to the insured in the long run.

LIBERTY TO TRAVEL.

The restrictions upon travel are less than in most companies, and are only such as are required in justice to the great mass of the policy-holders, who would have to bear the losses incurred on extra hazardous risks. Any Mutual Company that puts all kinds of risks on the same footing should be avoided by all persons that are not subject to greater risk than the average of people.

Agents wanted in the city of Philadelphia, and in all the principal cities and towns in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

For further information apply to or address the Officers of the Company. 11

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS $200 000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts,	Nicholas Rittenhouse,
John Stallman,	Nathan L. Jones.
Albert Ashmead,	James F. Langstroth,
Joseph Handsbury,	Charles Weiss,
William Ashmead, M. D.,	Charles Millman,
Abram Rex,	Charles H. Stokes.

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE—To close an Estate—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—To Capitalists, Tanners, Coal and Lumber Dealers.—Gas Coal and Hemlock Timber Property, 4000 acres, known as the "Cabot Winn Estate," located between Cameron and Emporium, Cameron county, Pa., on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which traverses the property, and at the terminus of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad, 110 miles from Buffalo, New York, and is also traversed by a branch of the Susquehanna river. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very valuable tract of land, located at and near Emporium (the county town of Cameron county, Pennsylvania), consisting of about 4000 acres, underlaid with 18 feet of superior pure, workable, bituminous gas and steam coal (veins five feet, four feet, and three feet in thickness, now open for inspection), and is covered with a valuable growth of hemlock and other timber. There are also on the property superior saw and shingle mills, with all appliances for manufacturing lumber, built within a year, costing upward of $30,000. Sale absolute. For pamphlets, maps, and further particulars, apply to L. H. Simpson & Co., No. 42 Broadway, room No. 41, New York city, or at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
5 28 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Valuable Building, known as the "Hope" Iron Foundry, No. 960 North Ninth street, above Poplar street, 79½ feet front, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Full particulars in small handbills.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 28 j2 4 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—50 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above Seven mile Stone, and near Tacony Station. Mansion house and dwellings to let. Apply on premises or to R. WHITAKER, No. 610 LOCUST Street. 1t*

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Premises No. 145 PRICE Street, Germantown. House in good order. Pleasant neighborhood and within five minutes walk of the depot. Apply to J. E. CARPENTER, No. 242 S. THIRD Street. 5 23 6t*

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK COTTAGES in the best part of Beverly, New Jersey. Nine rooms. Situation healthy and convenient. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. PHILIP F. SNYDER, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street. 5 25ws2t*

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TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; central location; modern conveniences.

Address "W. H. C.," Box 1669 Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 tf rp

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

STORE TO LET.—ON THE FIRST OF July the Store Property, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, 26 feet by 100. The upper rooms, 26 by 50, could be altered to allow a private entrance from Second street, and by subletting would materially reduce the rent. Address J. B. OKIE, 5 4tf COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Philada.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A HANDsome three-story Brick Dwelling, with double back buildings on the south side of ARCH street, between FIFTEENTH and SIXTEENTH Streets. Apply to A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W. corner NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 5 24 6t*

TO LET—WEST PHILADELPHIA.—The desirable residence, No. 3618 HAMILTON Street, one square south of Vine street cars. Extra conveniences. Apply on the premises. 5 24 6t*

$550—TO LET—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, bath and all conveniences, No. 3620 BRIDGE Street, Mantua, via Vine street cars. Immediate possession. 4 25 6t*

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KING Washer saves Labor, saves Clothes, saves Time.
Its economy, durability, and excellence is admitted.
No household is replete without one; they are indispensable.
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Already one thousand sold, and every one gives satisfaction.
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Handy, effective, economical, desirable is the Great King Washer
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Ready at all times the King Washer. It is an established favorite.
The King Washer the best in use.

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Dealers in Wooden Ware,
No. 516 MARKET STREET,
5 5 thstu8mrp Are the General Agents.

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locouitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

OPEN THIS DAY, 1000 PARASOLS AT 50 CENTS TO $6·50 EACH.

5000 FANS—Silk Fans, Linen Fans, Autograph Fans, Violet Wood Fans, Sandal Wood Fans, Ebony Fans, Spangled Fans, Vienna Fans, etc. etc.
3000 Lace Collars at 20 cents to $3·00 each.
100 dozen Full Regular Made Hose, 24 cents per pair. Hosiery all reduced.
One case, 50 pieces, 1195 yards Piques at 50 cents. Best 50 cent Pique in the market.
Black Alpacas, Black Silks. Cheap to close out the whole stock.

10,000 Yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertings

At a great reduction in price. Bargains in Hamburgs.

Linen Handkerchiefs, 9, 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25 cents up.
Perfumed Necklaces, Perfumed Bracelets, new styles, 50 cents to $1·50.

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Kid Gloves, $1·00, "Joseph.	Kid Gloves, $1·25, "La Belle."	Kid Gloves, $1 45, "Jouvin."	Kid Gloves, $1·50, 2-Button.	Kid Gloves, $1·75, Munchette style.	Kid Gloves, $1·85, "Bartley."

Every pair Kid Gloves guaranteed. If they rip or tear another pair given in exchange.

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Of Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, and Fancy Goods. 4 2 wstfrp

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No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF GOODS CAN BE HAD AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY.

PURE BLACK MOHAIRS, 62 and 75 cents.
BLACK ALPACAS, 37 cents.
6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH.
DOUBLE-WIDTH BLACK WOOL DELAINES, 62c.
BLACK WOOL DELAINES, 37 cents.
400 DOZENS
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½ to 50 cts.
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LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 18 to 37 cents.
KID GLOVES, $1.
KID GLOVES, $1.
GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES, the best Gloves in America for $1; every shade.
PARASOLS, NEW STYLES.
LACE COLLARS.
LACE CHEMISETTES.
FRENCH CORSETS, $1·25.
THE NEW PATENT SKIRT.
NONPAREIL SUITS FOR CHILDREN.
WHITE VELVET CORDS, $1·25.
WHITE AND BLUE CLOTHS.
BOYS' CASSIMERES.
NEW SHADES OF FRENCH LINENS, FOR SUITS.
4-4 MATTINGS, 25 cents.
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100 PIECES BRUSSELS PATTERNS,

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DR. GALLAGHER'S CELEBRATED

VEGETABLE PILE CURE

Is a quick, safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for BLEEDING, BLIND, OR ITCHING PILES, PROLAPSUS ANI OR FALLING OF THE RECTUM, CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, ETC.

The application and use of this remedy, as well as its effects, are quite different from all others heretofore prescribed for the above-named diseases. Its principal virtues are derived from its internal use, regulating the Liver and Kidneys, and imparting health and vigor to the whole alimentary canal. It is specific in its action, completely controlling the circulation of the blood in the hemorrhoidal vessels.

CAUSES OF THE DISEASE.

The causes of these complaints are numerous, and are undoubtedly in many instances hereditary; but a sedentary and studious habit, luxurious living, high-seasoned and stimulating food, the intemperate use of spirituous drinks, the very free use of strong coffee and tea, mental depression, sorrow, and grief; in short, whatever tends to weaken the digestive organs may be considered the most active general causes.

The afflicted can rely with the utmost confidence in this medicine, because the great success that it has met with since its introduction is a sure indication of its real value. For inward and outward applications, if used as directed, it cannot fail to give the fullest satisf

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Episcopal Church in Hanover, Mass., has directed that no clerical robes except the gown be used in its service.

—The New York *Post* gives a list of about a dozen new Episcopal churches now going up in New York State. The largest is Christ Church, Buffalo, to cost $150,000.

—Rev. J. W. E. Bennett, of Frome, England, a leading ritualist, lately celebrated a mass for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells. In accordance with the Roman Catholic custom in masses for the dead, Mr. Bennett was the only one to partake (we can hardly say communicate) at the sacrament.

—The Kansas Diocese takes the lead among the Episcopalians in recognizing the ecclesiastical rights of women. At the meeting of the Kansas Convention this month two ladies and six gentlemen were placed on the board of examiners of the diocesan seminary, being the first instance in the country in which women have been elected to a diocesan office. They have always had a right to vote at the parish meetings of the diocese. The rectors of Lawrence and Leavenworth took the lead in these nominations.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. W. G. Moorehead, returned missionary in Italy, has accepted a call to the pastoral charge of the First United Presbyterian church of Xenia, Ohio, late under the care of Rev. Dr. R. D. Harper.

—The closing month of the financial year has brought the Treasury of Missions into a good condition. All the expenses of the entire year are paid, and there is a small balance on hand with which to enter upon a new year.

—The Rev. Dr. Lansing has received from Mrs. Caroline Anne Gamble for the mission a bill on her London baker for £250 (about $1250 in gold), payable the first of July, for the Mission in Egypt. It was a welcome gift from an unexpected quarter. She is an Irish lady, and was travelling in Egypt with an invalid husband.

—At the communion in West Forty-fourth Street United Presbyterian Church, New York, on Sabbath, May 15, thirty-five persons were added to the membership of the church; thirteen by certificate and twenty-two by profession. At the communion four months ago, there was an addition of twenty-seven to the membership.

—J. C. Baldwin, Esq., of Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, gave $669,000 to various benevolent objects during the last fourteen years of his life; and by his will gives $72,000 to various benevolent societies, and makes Williams, Wabash, Middlebury, and Hamilton Colleges residuary legatees.

—The reunited Presbyterian Church lacks but 51 of having doubled its ministry since the disruption in 1838, and but 10,000 of having doubled its membership. This does not count in the Southern Presbyterians, who have 857 ministers and 79,961 members, and who have separated since then.

METHODIST.

—The receipts of the English Wesleyan Missionary Society last year were £145,750; expenditures a little less.

—The *Methodist* for May 22 reports the vote on lay delegation as:—For, 4907; against, 1589; which gives a favorable three-fourth vote and a surplus of 35.

—The Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church has just held its sixteenth annual conference. Its membership is 55,556, an increase of more than 3000 over last year.

—The sixteenth anniversary of the Broadway Methodist Church, Camden, will be celebrated to-morrow. Interesting addresses will be delivered by the pastor, Revs. A. Atwood, A. Manship, C. P. Masden, A. Wallace, and others.

—The Southern Methodist Church is rapidly losing its colored membership; at least, it reports but 19,686 colored members, against 32,085 last year. Very likely these missing members are in the colored conferences that have just been organized. There are 2833 itinerant and 4753 local preachers, and 571,655 members.

—On Saturday, 14th inst., the East Maine Conference gave 43 votes for lay delegation and 14 against; on Monday, the affirmative gained one vote, making 44 to 14. This brings the total affirmative to 4907, the negative to 1589, and the grand aggregate to 6496, and carrying lay delegation in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The growth of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, since the time of its organization in 1845, and of the Northern Church for the same period, appears from the following returns:—

	M. E. Church South.		*M. E. Church.*	
	1845.	1870.	1845.	1870.
Conferences.....	13	31	—	72
Trav'g Preachers	1,345	2,646	3,582	8,838
Local do.	—	4,753	—	10,340
Members.....	495,288	571,241	664,229	1,298,938

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Congregational Church in Cheshire, Connecticut, received 41 new members last communion Sunday, as the fruits of a recent revival. Their ages ranged from the youth of eleven years to that of the aged grandparent.

—The Rev. S. B. Halliday, until recently Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, New York city, has been appointed, at the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's special request, to assist him in the discharge of the pasteral work of Plymouth Church.

—The Oakland Congregational Church, of Chicago, is a year and a half old, situated on the outskirts of the city, and has just put up a beautiful and spacious church, with a splendid organ, with not a cent of aid from any other church or society, and installed last week its pastor, Rev. J. C. White, whose services, ever since the organization of the society, have been of so much value in assuring this success.

—The Kansas Congregational Association held a meeting May 13, at Leavenworth. The most exciting discussion was on the Bible in the public schools. Rev. Peter McVickar, the able superintendent of public schools, introduced a resolution to the effect that the reading of the Bible should not be insisted on where a minority is conscientiously opposed, and the opinion of the association was about equally divided.

LUTHERAN.

—The increase of Lutheran congregations in Minnesota is quite remarkable. The Rev. A. P. Caderstaur, missionary on the Upper St. Croix, visited several places, in a journey of two hundred and seventy miles with his sleigh, where there are from ten to eighty Swedish families and openings for organizing congregations.

A certain Rev. Lammers, of Norway, some years ago abandoned the State Church and organized independent congregations. These churches have not made much progress during this time. Last fall a movement was commenced to unite these churches by adopting articles of faith. It seems that the point of widest departure from the Lutheran Church is in the doctrine of baptism. They say: "Inasmuch as the Bible has not given any specific command at what time baptism should be administered, therefore we believe in liberty of baptism,"—*i. e.*, to baptize, or not baptize, their children.

BAPTIST.

—The Rev. W. Freeman, Baptist missionary along the Pacific Railroad, is engaging houses in Chicago for different posts. One is under way for Laramie, and one will soon be commenced for North Platte, and another for Fremont.

—A Free Baptist (otherwise Freewill Baptist) educational meeting held at Great Falls, N. H., has settled the question of locating the theological school, which has been under discussion for some time, by providing for two such schools—one at Lewiston, Me., and one at Hillsdale, Mich. This gives the preference to the two institutions already existing at these places, and pleases both sections. Buffalo had been proposed as a compromise.

—The Iowa Baptists appeal in the *Watchman and Reflector* for help to put Burlington University on a good foundation. The Baptists are stronger than any other denomination in this State except the Methodists; and yet they say that the Congregationalists, with but 3000 members, have at Grinnell the best college in the State, while the Presbyterians have just secured an endowment of $75,000, and the Methodists have two flourishing institutions. They offer to allow any donor of $10,000 to give his name to any professorship thus endowed, and the donor of $50,000 to give his name to the university.

CATHOLIC.

—Rev. E. de Pressense tells in the *Watchman and Reflector* of two Oriental bishops who were sent for to see the Pope. Remembering the fate of their colleague, who was forced to sign a paper giving up his rights, they agreed to keep perfect silence during the interview, and could not be induced to utter a word. A few days after they were sent for again; and, remembering the old proverb, "*non bis in idem*" (never try the same dodge twice), they went to bed and feigned sickness.

—Father Gratry, of France, who has been exposing the "forged decretals," has been pelted with Papal and episcopal rebukes since his brilliant attack on infallibility. He takes them quietly, and says:—"They injure me, but they do not convince me."

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1870.

The Ninth Regiment Reception.

The reception of the 9th Regiment, Colonel Fisk commanding, was celebrated last night at the Academy of Music. In some respects it was the most successful ball of the season—if a ball out of the season can be said to be so. Everybody was there. It was a compression of many balls into one, and all the elements present in most of the balls given during the winter and early spring were found united in the affair of last night. The man of sin and the woman of diamonds were there in large numbers. There was a good deal of opera ball, something of 7th Regiment, a pinch of *opera-bouffe* and a suspicion of Purim. The Academy of Music, where the entertainment was given, looked very beautiful. It was radiant with supernumerary lights, and profusely decorated with the badge of the regiment formed of blazing gas-jets. There is nothing particularly new to be said of the accessories. These are pretty much the same in all public balls. There were colored and perfumed fountains, varicolored lights, expensive tapestries, a shower of twitterings from caged birds, and incessant music from a very big orchestra. Description would be incomplete were mention of Colonel Fisk omitted. That jewelled and phlegmatic notoriety was present, surrounded by satellites and beaming with triumph. His broad shoulders were never more fairly and squarely set. As for his dress, I absolutely decline to describe it. I may have occasionally attempted themes far, far beyond the flight (if pens may be said to fly) of this Gillott I am writing with, but Mr. Fisk's costume shall not be one of them. Subjects there are which even the audacious shrink from touching. The privilege of portraying the Fiskian *ensemble* shall be sacred to the Gotham reporter who interviewed him. By-the-by, every phase of Jenkinsism was represented, and I suspect that this morning's papers will teem with a mantua-maker's inventory and the names of persons with the vowels omitted.

Slowly Dying Out.

Within a few short years the washerwoman will be no more. She has flourished quite long enough, and now the epoch in which she was ascendant is drawing to a close. Probably no other class of laborers ever made so much of an opportunity as she has done of the chance of eating holes into apparel by an overweening quantity of washing-soda, and then declaring that the mice must have done it ere the garments left the customer's house. The want of conscience evinced by a metropolitan washerwoman is one of the saddest things in human nature. It all melts in the tub along with the indigo. The way she scorches fine linen, and sends home twelve-cent pocket handkerchiefs in lieu of hemstitched ones! The avidity with which she runs up bills and spreads out a dozen legitimate pieces so as to make them twenty! The thoughtfulness with which she leaves patches of yellow soap on the insides of wristbands and rubs the buttons off your flannel shirts and creates undarnable fissures in your hosiery and enlarges the circuit of your buttonholes! The pertinacity with which one of her infants, of which she has a constantly fresh supply, is always having the measles at the wrong moment, and causing your clothes to be sent home too days after they have been needed! And now these trials are coming to an end. They do these things better in California. John Chinaman is the washerwoman there. He banishes the women, and, with the exclusivism of a male Sorosis, establishes laundries for his own sex only. He frowns upon the conventional washboard, and abjures the patent wringer. He poetizes the labor as much as possible, and takes his soiled linen to the river's brink. There amid the gritty music of a rapid stream paddling against the shore, he infuses sentiment into soapsuds, and in the process of rinsing discovers rhyme and rhythm. We are told that he washes clothes in gangs, boils them up in gangs, hangs them out in gangs, and irons them in gangs. It is also hinted that he moistens muslin with his mouth, and renovates tarlatan with his tongue, and that he is peculiarly successful with colors that in most other hands would run. Well! there are enough Chinamen in New York city for the reformatory process to commence here at once. You will find quite a little colony of them below Vesey street, selling cigars and candles, and looking like reanimated mummies. I should not be surprised if we had a Mongolian wash-house soon, and all our soiled clothing were confided to Celestial renovaters.

"Music in the Air."

I should think there was music in the air. There ought to be, with an evening band supplied to every park in the city. Not only in Central Park, but in Madison, Washington, and Tompkins Squares, bands are stationed. But as yet they have not been under the most sensible supervision. They have commenced playing, for instance, at 5 and ending at 7, the interval between being the very time when the working people, for whom these open-air concerts were instituted, are coming home from work and eating their suppers, and unable to appreciate the pleasure. It would be far better if the concerts commenced at 7 and terminated at 9. So far as the attendance goes, among people not belonging to the working classes, they have been a grand success. The principal listeners, to be sure, are babies, children, and loafers. The music has been Offenbach. Will the debt of gratitude which the people owe to that composer ever be paid? I fear not, except so far as appreciation is payment. Surely his *Duchesse* and *Barbe Bleue* must contain some magical elixir of sound, for the fagged masses lift their dejected heads when strains thence greet their ears, and the wayfarer's desert-soul blossoms like the rose. Some attempt has been made to cram classical music down the throats of the crowd, but the crowd gags at it, makes a face, and the attempt will not be persisted in.

Fashion and Feeling.

As I remarked the other day, a good many Philadelphia Quakers are in town attending the meetings of the Hicksite society. Into the exordiums of the speakers the agitating questions of the hour have found their way. The McFarland-Richardson trial and the bevy of social questions to which it gave rise, the condition of the Indians, the Fenian trouble, and even the *plebiscite*, have been discussed by these meek-moralled counsellors. At the close of one of their meetings a day or two ago, a fashionably-dressed young lady stepped hesitatingly up to one of the matrons.

"Will you let me shake hands with you?" she asked.

The withered old woman regarded the sweet young thing with tender compassion, and then extended her myriad-wrinkled hand.

"This is the first time I was ever at any place like this," exclaimed the sweet young thing. "I feel as if it was good for me to be here; as if, perhaps, some day, I might like to become one of you myself."

"Thee is not a member, then?" asked the old Quakeress, her compassion melting into a sort of happy mournfulness.

"No; and if I wanted to be, I suppose I should have to leave off these vanities?"

This in a tone of comical self-pity, and with an injured look at her expensive clothes.

"Just as thee feels about it, my dear," was the response, and as the young lady sighed and turned away, the Quakeress looked after her as Christ might have looked after the young man of great possessions.

Fashion *does* sometimes send to the surface just such pretty and capricious bubbles!

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Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.

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Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON

AND

RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is **$625,000**, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth **$1,000,000.**

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at **92** and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 5 11 1m

CITY WARRANTS

OF LARGE AMOUNTS

Taken Very Cheap.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

4 11]

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc, etc. 365

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE

Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

ALSO,

Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

2 25 PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA & N.Y.

Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.

Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany, and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIKKER & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.

The London *Gazette* is the oldest newspaper printed in English in the world. It is invaluable for historical reference, though the matter, always published "by authority," and by authority only, is presented in a manner that pleased the "authority" for the time being. "Authority's" side of the story is told, and the other side was left to the pamphleteers and small historians of the day.

The Congressional Library has a complete set of the London *Gazette*, in more than two hundred volumes, from its commencement in 1665 to the present time. We have before us a single copy of number 1865 of the paper, dated "from Monday, October 1, to Thursday, October 4, 1683." This number is remarkable as containing the addresses to Charles II, congratulating him upon the discovery of the Rye House Plot. These addresses, from the lieutenants, deputy-lieutenants, and officers of the militia for the county of Northumberland; from the mayor, aldermen, and "burgymasters" of the "antient" borough of Westbury, in the county of Wilts; from the borough of Newham, in the county of Glocester; and from other boroughs, towns, and counties, all speak in loyal terms of denunciation of the "sincere scheme of that most execrable conspiracy," and the *Gazette* says of the addresses that "His Majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously."

The paper is a very neatly printed double-column folio, size of page, 11½ by 7 inches. It contains, besides the addresses, which occupy five columns, two and one-quarter columns of news and three-quarters of a column of advertisements. The news from Vienna is to September 19, and announces the relief of the city after sixty days' siege, and the marching of the imperial and Polish armies into Hungary. News from Presbourg, September 25, tells how the garrison of Raab "had fallen upon the Turks as they passed by that place in great disorder, and had killed five hundred of them." The news from Brussels and Amsterdam is to October 8, yet the latest date of the paper in which this news is printed is October 4—a discrepancy which is unaccountable unless October is a (five times repeated) misprint for September.

The advertisements are curious. Here is one which might come under the head of "personals," for in description decidedly personal it is:—

"October 2, one William Bateman, a young Man about 25 years of age, being disfigured with the Small Pox, a flat bottle Nose, somewhat Bow Legged, went away in a light Cloth-colored Suit, lined with black Sattin, and black Buttons, having a Frize sod colored coat over it. Took away out of Lombard street a considerable sum of Money, with some Guineas, a Seven Stone Diamond Ring, with several Diamond Rings, and about 36 Diamonds, and a parcel of mark'd Gold Rings, a Gold Watch, and one Silver Watch. If any Person can give notice of the said Bateman (so as he may be apprehended), to Job Boulton, at the Bolt & Junn in Lombard street, he shall have Twenty Pounds."

The art of preserving dead bodies by means other than embalming, is supposed to be a quite recent discovery, but Mr. Thomas Warren seems to have known something about it so long ago as 1683; he advertises in the *Gazette* as follows:—

"Mr. Thomas Warren, his Majesties Apothecary in Ordinary, who in a very excellent and curious manner Preserves Dead Bodies from Putrefaction, Change of Color or Complexion, without Disboweling, Sear-clothing, or cutting any part thereof, lives at the Hart and Anchor, in St. Lawrence Lane, London."

The following also appears in the *Gazette* of this date:—

"These are to give Notice, that the Jewels of his late Highness Prince Ruperi, have been particularly valued and appraised by Mr. Isaac Legouch, Mr. Christopher Rosse, and Mr. Richard Beasevoir, the whole amounting to Twenty Thousand Pounds, and will be sold by way of Lottery, each Lot to be Five Pounds. The biggest Prize will be a great Pearl Necklace, valued at £8000, and none less than £100. A printed Particular of the said Appraisement, with their Division into Lots, will be delivered gratis by Mr. Francis Child, Goldsmith, at Temple-Bar, London, into whose hands, such as are willing to be Adventurers, are desired to pay their Money on or about the first day of November next. As soon as the whole sum is paid in, a short day will be appointed (which, it is hoped, will be before Christmas), and notified in the *Gazette*, for the drawing thereof, which will be done in His Majesties Presence, who is pleased to declare that he himself will sell all the Prizes put in amongst the Blanks, and that the whole shall be managed with all Equity and fairness; nothing being intended but the Sale of the said Jewels at a moderate Value. And it is further notified for the satisfaction of all such as shall be Adventurers that the said Mr. Child shall and will stand obliged to each of them for their several Adventures, till the said Lottery be drawn. And that each Adventurer shall receive their Money back if the said Lottery be not drawn and finished before the first day of February next."

There were other famous *Gazettes* about these days, principal among them the *Gazette de Hollande*, from which Prince Paul recites the notice of his intended marriage to the Grande Ducheese, and the *Gazette de France*, which was established in April, 1631, and the publication of which has been continued in Paris to the present time.

A VISIT TO THE HOME OF WHITTIER.

A correspondent of the Boston *Commonwealth* writes as follows from the residence of Whittier, the poet:—

"When I came to Amesbury I found two small volumes of Whittier's poems where I stopped, and soon after a young man sold me the diamond edition. This is indeed the place to read his poems, for you can find more than one person to inform you of the localities therein mentioned. They will tell you that 'sweet Kenoza,' 'lake of the pickerel,' is a beautitul sheet of water in Haverhill, and Artichoak is a little stream in the same region, and Attitash (huckleberry), here profanely called Kimball's Pond, is just above 'Lion's Mouth.' That height yonder, on which stands the castle-looking pile (the summer residence of Mr. Thornton, the British Minister), that height on the opposite side of the Merrimac, and just above Hawkswood, and around which sweeps the river, is called Laurel Hill, and just above, on the river, is the place called 'The Laurels.' The 'Pine Path' is also on the Merrimac. This pretty stream that comes winding into the village between Powwow and Whittier Hills, thence moving in snakelike contortions till it enters the Merrimac, is the 'swift Powwow,' and 'The Fountain' is further to the east on one of those lovely hills in Salisbury. But the oak, alas! has been cut down by the hand of man (no woman could commit such a sacrilegious act). 'Rivermouth Rocks' and the 'Boar's Head' are at the mouth of Hampton river, which enters the ocean some miles to the north of Newburyport.

"I had been in Amesbury eight weeks before I saw the poet himself, except just a glimpse of his shadow flitting along on the sun-bright snow. I afterward passed three weeks at a house nearly opposite his, from which I could every morning see the sun rising over his roof, forming a sort of halo over and around the house. That shadow and halo henceforth shall be to me a spiritual picture on memory's wall. With their help, and that of the book, it required but little spiritual insight to look down in imagination into the sun-lighted library of the poet, where he sat, and see another, a spiritual halo, around his head. All people, I imagine, all gifted with immortality, have a halo in embryo, in a nebulous state, even though with some persons ages would seem to be required to pass away before it becomes visible to the naked eye. But in the case of the poet it is far beyond the nebulous state already. His wife, without the distracting cares of a modern family, without the strife of ordinary worldly business, without the ambitions and jealousies of political life, among those good Quaker people, and daily in communion with dear ones departed to higher spheres, flows on like a beautiful river that broadens and deepens, becoming more serene and majestic, less disturbed by the eddies on the shore and the rapids at the bottom as it approaches the great ocean of eternity.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER,

FRESH IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

1809.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD

Government Java Coffee

Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc. Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CURING, PACKING, AND SMOKING ESTABISHMENT JOHN BOWER & CO. CURERS OF SUPERIOR

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally. S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 2mthstu

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—10 very desirable lots. Pine street, east of Fortieth street. On Tuesday, May 31st, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1. All those three lots of ground, situate on the north side of Pine street, 225 feet east of Fortieth street, West Philadelphia; each containing in front on Pine street 25 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to a 20 feet street. Two fronts.

No. 2. All those three lots of ground, situate on the north side of Pine street, 75 feet east of the above street; each 25 feet front, and in depth 150 feet to said 20 feet street. Two fronts,

No. 3. All those two lots of ground, situate on the south side of Pine street, 300 feet east of Fortieth street; each 25 feet front, and in depth about 150 feet to Baltimore avenue. Two fronts.

No. 4. All those two lots of ground, south side of Pine street, 50 feet east of the above; each 25 feet front, and about 130 feet deep, to Baltimore avenue. Two fronts.

Terms—One-third cash; balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years. See plan at the auction rooms.

By order of Trustees.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of John Henry Weimann, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Ten Building Lots, Southwest corner of Twenty-first and Westmoreland streets, near the Tioga Station, on the Germantown Railroad. Twenty-eighth Ward. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1. All those ten contiguous lots of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Westmoreland streets, Twenty-eighth ward; each containing in front on Westmoreland street 20 feet, and extending in depth 112½ feet. They are near the Tioga Railroad Station.

No. 2. Also, all those four contiguous lots of ground, situate on the north side of Delaware street, which runs westward from Twenty-first street, between Alleghany and Westmoreland streets, beginning at the distance of 100 feet from the west side of Twenty-first street; containing together in front 80 feet, and in depth 112 feet 6 inches.

Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE—ESTATE OF SAMUEL Branson, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two well-secured ground rents, $36 and $27 each a year. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described ground rents, viz.:—

No 1. All that redeemable yearly ground rent of $36, payable half yearly, without deduction for taxes, on the first day of the months of April and October, issuing out of all that lot of ground and buildings thereon erected, situate on the east side of Amber street, 295 feet 7 inches north of Norris street; containing in front 18 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to Emma street.

No. 2. All that redeemable yearly ground rent of $27, payable in *coin* half yearly, on the first day of the months of May and November, without deduction for taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground and buildings thereon erected, situate on the south side of Bedford street, 220 feet west of Nineteenth street; containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth 45 feet.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1021 South Seventeenth street. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Seventeenth street, below Carpenter street, No. 1021, containing in front on Seventeenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth of feet to a 4 feet wide alley. It has saloon parlor, gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $84. Possession July next.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 19 21 28 No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 727 Bayard street, between Seventh and Eighth, above Reed street. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Bayard street, east of Eighth, No. 727; containing in front on Bayard street 14 feet, and extending in depth about 91 feet to a 10 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 19 21 28 No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1330 Parrish street. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Parrish street, No. 1330, containing in front on Parrish street 16 feet, and in depth 80 feet to a 6 feet wide alley, leading into Asire street, with the privilege thereof. House has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 19 21 28] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MEDICAL.

WONDERFUL! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has never failed. It has saved the lives of thousands. All it needs is a fair trial No family should be without it, whether at home or at the sea shore. "It's worth its weight in gold." No cure no pay. Prepared only by PETER F. FOX, Apothecary, TWENTY-THIRD and SPRUCE Streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all Druggists. 5 20 3m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz:—

No. 1. Handsome Modern Three-story Brick Residence No. 1625 N. Seventeenth street, first house south of Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward. All that modern new three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Seventeenth street, first house south of Columbia avenue, No. 1625; containing in front on Seventeenth street 21 feet and extending in depth 100 feet. The house is built in the best manner and of the best materials throughout; the front is of press-brick, with white marble moulded trimmings, the base extending up to the parlor window-sill; wide marble steps, walnut double front door, marble vestibule, double vestibule door and wide hall; first floor has parlor, dining-room (with Sunnyside heater), marble mantels, kitchen, with low-down range, dresser, sink, etc.; second floor has 3 chambers, stationary washstand, bath-room, with water-closet, saloon sitting-room, with bay window, etc.; third floor has 4 chambers and store-room. The house has 13 closets, besides the dresser; papered throughout in the best manner, stripped on the north and east walls, tin roof, cellar cemented and provided with a first-class heater, underground drainage, etc. The Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railroad will pass the door in a short time, and the Union Line Passenger Railroad will have a double track on Columbia avenue, running to and from the Park, very shortly. The builder guarantees to finish the house in every respect, street improvements included, but does not furnish the gas fixtures. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Possession with deed. Key at the auction store.

No. 2. Handsome modern Three-story Brick Residence No 1628 Columbia avenue, first house east of Seventeenth street. All that modern new three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Columbia avenue, first house east of Seventeenth street, No. 1628, containing in front on Columbia avenue 22 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 77 feet. The house is built in the best manner and of the best materials throughout; the front is of press-brick, with white marble moulded trimmings, the base extending up to the parlor window sills; wide marble steps, walnut double front door, marble vestibule, double vestibule doors and wide hall; the first floor has parlor, dining-room, with Sunnyside heater, marble mantels; kitchen, with low-down range, dresser, sink, etc.; kitchen is painted throughout; second floor has 2 chambers, stationary washstand, bath-room, with water-closet, saloon sitting-room, with bay window, etc.; third story has 4 chambers and store-room. The house has 13 closets, besides the dresser; it is papered throughout in the best manner, it is stripped on the north and east walls, tin roof, the cellar is cemented and is provided with a first-class heater, underground drainage, etc. The builder guarantees to finish the house in every respect, street improvements included, but does not furnish the gas fixtures. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage. Possession with deed. Key at the auction store.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Desirable Business Location. Three-and-a-half-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 531 Callowhill street. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-and-a-half-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Callowhill street, 38 feet 4 inches east of Sixth street, No. 531; containing in front on Callowhill street 19 feet, and extending northward, at right angles with Callowhill street, on the east side thereof, 50 feet 6 inches; thence westward, parallel with Callowhill street, 14 feet 5 inches; thence southward at right angles with Callowhill street, 4 feet 6 inches; thence westward, parallel with Callowhill street, 4 feet 6 inches; thence southward 43 feet to Callowhill street, and thence eastward along Callowhill street 19 feet. The house has the gas throughout. Will rent for $700. Possession July 1, 1870. $100 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

5 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Modern three-story brick Residence, No. 535 North Thirty-second street, between Hamilton and Baring streets. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick (rough-cast) messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Thirty-second street, between Hamilton and Baring streets, No. 535; the lot containing in front on Thirty-second street 26 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house has parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room and bath on the second floor; 3 chambers on the third; gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Keys next door, at No. 533. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Tracts of land, 159 acres, West Virginia. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described tracts of land, viz.:—

No. 1. All that tract of land, containing about 159 acres, more or less, situate in Ritchie county, West Virginia.

No. 2. All that tract of land, containing about 718 acres of land, Ritchie county, West Virginia.

The above tracts are mountain land and well wooded. See plan. Terms—One-third cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, with interest from date of sale. By order of L. F. BARRY, Trustee of JOHN HERR.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 21 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Norris streets. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate at the N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Norris streets (being No. 2001 N. Twenty-second street); the lot containing in front on Twenty-second street 27 feet 9 inches, and in depth along Norris street 175 feet to a 50 feet wide street. The house is 22 feet front by 82 feet deep, contains 15 rooms, with every convenience; solid walnut stairway, washstands, marble vestibule, underground drainage, marble mantels, bell calls, etc. Immediate possession. $200 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1428 North Eighth street, with a three-story brick dwelling in the rear on Perth street. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Eighth street, north of Master street; containing in front on Eighth street 17 feet, and extending in depth 102 feet 9½ inches to Perth street. The improvements are a modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building, fronting on Eighth street; has the modern conveniences and in good repair; also, a three-story brick in the rear on Perth street. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage until March next. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 4342 Main street, Manayunk. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Main street, Manayunk, No. 4342; containing in front 17 feet 2 inches, and extending in depth 56 feet on one line and 53 feet on the other. It is occupied as a store and dwelling, has bulk window, gas, range, and vault under fronnt pavement. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2126 Franklin street. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern two-story brick messuage (with Mansard roof), and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Franklin street, No. 2126; containing in front on Franklin street 14 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley. It has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, and bath-room on second floor, and 2 chambers on third floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. Terms—$1600 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 19 21 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS. 2½-story Frame Cottage, N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Tioga streets. On Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 2½-story frame cottage and lot of ground, situate at the N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Tioga streets; the lot containing in front on Tioga street 200 feet, and extending in depth 229 feet 6 inches to Atlantic street. The house has 7 rooms, newly papered throughout; has gas, well shaded with trees, shrubbery, etc. It is 1¼ squares west of Tioga Station, on the pavement. Subject to a dower of $89 per annum, and a mortgage of $1000. Terms—$1000 cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 21 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,

2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES.

QUEEN STREET WHARF.

The YAZOO will sail for NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on THURSDAY, June 16.

The ACHILLES will sail from NEW ORLEANS, direct, on —— June

The TONAWANDA will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, June 4, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, June 4.

The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on SATURDAY, June 4, at 6 A. M.

Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.

BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.

4 28§ No. 120 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY of each week at 4 P. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.

J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Capt. Hinckley.

PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.

MAY 1870.

Prometheus, Thursday, May 19.

J. W. Everman, Thursday, May 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,

No. 2 DOCK Street,

Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.

No. 13 S. WHARVES.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.

City of Antwerp, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 11 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,

No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent.

No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,

5 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

CLYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

GLASS.

205 GLASS. 207

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,

Importer of

FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,

Manufacturer of

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,

Sole Agent for the sale of

FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS,

FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,

FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.

Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the

FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,

I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.

For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by

BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,

Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211 N. FOURTH Street,

209 ABOVE RACE. [5 19 1mrp] 211

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE—No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 30th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Berks street, from the sewer in Uber street eastward to Eighteenth street, with an inside diameter of four feet six inches; thence northward along Eighteenth street to the north line of Norris street, with an inside diameter of five feet.

Said Sewers to be constructed with bricks, and to be circular in shape, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of July, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewers in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

5 27 2t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 30th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Franklin street, from the sewer at Oxford street, to the south curb-line of Columbia avenue; on Tioga street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth street; on Ridge avenue, from Twenty-second street to the —— —— of Columbia avenue; on Thirty-seventh street, from Baring street to Powelton avenue, and on Lancaster avenue, from Park, or Thirty-seventh street. The said sewers to be constructed with brick, and to be circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet. A twelve-inch carried drain-pipe (with sliding collar instead of the old style of bib) in Prime street, from the east side of Third street to a point about one hundred and fifty feet east of the said Third street, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of July, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

5 27 2t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, directed to P. O. Box 1780, Philadelphia, or to Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, Broad street, Philadelphia, until 10 A. M., June 27, for supplying the following subsistence stores, to be delivered in this city by June 30 (drayage to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department), viz.:—

4 barrels Pork, Mess or Prime Mess—which to be stated—to be at least 200 pounds of Meat per barrel, in original packages preferred.

900 pounds first quality, thoroughly smoked Bacon Sides, in tierces.

44 barrels of first quality, extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of Flour.

324 pounds prime White Beans, to be packed in barrels head-lined.

176 pounds Carolina Rice, in clean, good stout oak barrels.

400 pounds Rio Coffee in sacks, green.

828 pounds of clean, dry Brown Sugar, equal in quality to Stewart's "C" Sugar, in barrels head-lined.

37 pounds best quality of Adamantine Candles, to be 16 ounces to the pound, packed in boxes.

260 pounds good hard Soap, packed in boxes.

1 barrel clean, dry, fine Salt.

10 pounds pure black Pepper, ground, in ¼ pound papers, packed in box.

13 gallons Vinegar, army standard, packed in keg.

No charge for packages allowed. Samples of all the stores except the meats required with the bids, and referred to therein. Also a printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Eight-hour Vote—The Characteristics of the Mining Community—The Scranton Sale—A Rumor of Resumption—Quotations, Etc.

The result of the vote on the eight-hour question has not yet been made public. Those who have been appointed by the different Councils of the W. B. A. to receive the vote met at Tamaqua on Friday, the 20th instant, but adjourned to meet on June 3, without making the vote known. As far as can be ascertained, it is against the measure. Those who work by the week have voted and would naturally vote for it, and those who work by contract have voted against it. The former class includes the laborers, while the latter embraces about ninety-five per cent. of the miners. The labor of the miners is dependent upon that of the laborers. In many collieries a miner can cut as much coal in eight hours as a laborer can clear out of the schutes and break in ten hours. If the working time of the laborer is shortened the miner will also have to work less, or the breasts will become choked with coal. Of course in this case the miner who works by contract, as most of them do, will prefer not to have such a measure put into operation.

A very good view of the private workings of one of the miners' unions can be obtained by reading a letter to the Scranton *Republican*, a portion of which we give below. The picture will apply equally as well to many other unions, to our certain knowledge, and not only to miners' unions, but to those of various other trades and handicrafts. The communication concerns a strike in a colliery in Gibsonburg. The operator had previously, at various times, made concessions to his men, but at last took a stand against them. The men wished to select the inside foreman. The present incumbent of that office is unpopular, and men refused to do as ordered in one instance. In the words of the communication, "The result was a strike. A meeting was afterwards held, and they decided not to resume work while Mr. Green was boss. A vote was taken on the matter to-day, and there was a majority of fifty against Mr. Green. So here the matter rests for the present. I believe we have the most troublesome lot of men anywhere in the valley. Not a week passes but there is trouble of some kind. Things of the most trivial character will result in a meeting of the 'Union' and the appointment of a committee of investigation. Their president, John Gardner (when there is a lull in the strife), stirs them up to another. He exercises such a control over these men that it matters not how ridiculous anything is, if he decides in favor of it they believe him, and no one can shake their belief. So rigid is their discipline that the members are not allowed to speak out what they think. A few days ago, when they held a meeting to take action against Mr. Green, a member ventured to say something in favor of Mr. Green, when he was knocked down by their vice president. Another time a miner expressed an opinion that Gardner was making money out of their 'Union,' and for this he was fined ten dollars, and was compelled to pay it or suffer personal violence. The above may sound absurd, but nevertheless it is all true."

This is the class of men who desire the operators to give in to the insane demands of their unions. To be sure, the class are not all of this character, but those who are firmest in the striking movement are. A glance at the letters of the miners who wish the strike continued, published in their own organ, and those of more moderate and sensible ideas published elsewhere, will show at once the total ignorance and blockheadedness of the former. The letters of the better class show some signs of refinement and intellectual culture, while those of the other class abound, for instance, not only in bad but most hideous grammar, such instances as making a verb agree with its subject, which immediately precedes, in the wrong number, showing in the writer a total want of the first principles of education. Of course, such men are not the most foresighted, nor is it the easiest thing in the world to beat a new idea into their heads. In some regions a majority are of the more sensible sort, but this majority is ruled by the minority. On the question of going to work the vote is taken by acclamation, not by ballot, and any one who votes against the wishes of the interested leaders is a marked man—in which case let him beware. This is not too strong at all. Any one who has lived in the coal regions can vouch for the truth of this assertion. The better class of men as a rule do not attend the union meetings, and it is said that in the Schuylkill region, which is not the place where they have the "most troublesome set," large numbers of the best men are leaving the country forever, totally disgusted with the leaders and unwilling longer to submit to their tyranny.

The regular Scranton sale took place in New York on Wednesday last. The prices have been already published. These show a still further decline over the low rates of the last sale. The following is the amount of decline on the various kinds as compared with the April sale, with the amount of coal sold of each kind:—

Lump,	12½ cents	.....	10,000 tons.
Steamer,	7	"	12,000 "
Grate,	17½	"	16,000 "
Egg,	1½	"	10,000 "
Stove,	22	"	20,000 "
Chest.,	8	"	12,000 "
Total amount		.....	80,000 "

The average decline in all sizes is 11 5-6 cents per ton.

Some talk was made of a resumption in the Schuylkill region to take effect June 1, but as far as can be ascertained, it is entirely without foundation. Should no action be taken then, it is not likely that any will be taken until July at least.

At Mauch Chunk there were transported over both railroad and canal, during the past week, 119,379 tons, against 113,486 the previous week, a gain of 5893 tons.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipment east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry—to other points 40 cents per ton is to be added:—Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·45@4·60; do. Steamboat, $4·60; do. Broken, $4·60; do. Egg, $4·60; do. Stove, $4·60; do. Chestnut, $4·20; Shenandoah Steamboat, $4·60; do. Broken, $4·60; do. Egg, $4·60; do. Stove, $4·60; do. Chestnut, $4·20.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending May 27:—Bath, $1; Portland, $2; Saco, $2·30; Portsmouth, $2; Boston, $2; Charlestown, $2; Danversport and dis., $2·25; Dighton, $1·85; Fall River, $1·75; Gloucester, $1·82@2; Hingham and dis., $2·25; Newburyport, $2·15; New Bedford, $1·75; Quincy Point, $2; Roxbury, $2·15; Salem, $2; Scituate and dis., $2·15; Newport, $1·75; Providence, $1·75; Pawtucket and tow, $1·90; Bridgeport, $1·60; Mystic, $1·75; New London, $1·75; Norwalk, $1·70; New York, $1·20@1·30; Washington, $1·85. From Baltimore:—Philadelphia, $1@1·05; New York, $1·85.

THE ASSEMBLY.

No Session To-day—Excursions to Cape May and Princeton College.

The commissioners to the Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church, now sitting in this city, have had no reason to complain of monotony during their stay among us. The Committee of Arrangements have been unceasing in their endeavors to find amusement and pleasure for their guests during the hours that have intervened between the sessions. Invitations have been extended to visit all the prominent institutions in the city, and in many instances our more wealthy residents have thrown open the doors of their private art galleries, etc. The delegates have not been able to visit all these places, and yet the invitations still come flowing in.

During the week Messrs. Ashbel Welsh, Charles Macalester, and A. W. Markley, representing the West Jersey Railroad Company, invited the Assembly to take a trip to Cape May, the popular seaside resort, and on motion it was accepted, and thanks were returned to the above-named gentlemen. To-day was decided upon. Accordingly, about five hundred of the delegates and about one hundred ladies repaired to the company's depot at Camden, N. J. Among the number were many of those who have been taking an active part in the proceedings of the Assembly. Notwithstanding the promising unpleasant weather, all were in the best of spirits, and had high hopes of a pleasant day at the Capes, where ample provision had been made for their accommodation. The railroad company provided twelve passenger cars for the excursionists and everything tending to their comfort while on the road. Everybody being on board, at 9 o'clock the signal was given, and the train started with as joyful a party as we have ever seen leave Philadelphia.

On Friday of last week, Rev. Dr. McCosa, President of Princeton College and a delegate to the Assembly, presented a communication, setting forth that the increased number of students at that college required the erection of a new set of rooms, which in honor of the now consummated union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church would be known as "Reunion Hall," and inviting the Assembly to attend the laying of the foundation stone on the 28th instant.

On motion of Hon. William Strong, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the Moderator was authorized to appoint a committee of twenty members to attend on that occasion. Subsequently Dr. McCosh extended an invitation to all other members of the assembly to participate in the ceremonies.

The corner-stone laying taking place this afternoon, quite a large number of the delegates, accompanied by their ladies, took the 11 o'clock train at West Philadelphia for their destination, at which point they will arrive about 1·30 this afternoon.

THE CASE OF JOHN HART.—John Hart, who is charged with printing bogus lager beer stamps, was brought up from prison this morning for the purpose of having a hearing, but on application of his counsel the case was continued until Friday next.

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at Barnes' cooper shop, Krider's alley, running off Second street. The damage done was trifling.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Break in the French Cable.

English Press on the Fenians.

Appointments by Gov. Geary.

FROM EUROPE.

Break in the French Cable.

LONDON, May 28.—Communication by the French cable suddenly ceased on the evening of Thursday, the 26th, between Duxbury and St. Pierre. A vessel will leave England immediately to repair the cause. In the meantime all messages will be transmitted via the Newfoundland lines, thereby preventing any delay in the business between Europe and America.

English Press on the Fenian Raid.

The journals continue their comments this morning on the attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenians.

The *Post* admits that the Washington Government has done all that can be reasonably required of it.

The *Saturday Review* scouts the idea expressed in some quarters that the Washington authorities are in connivance with this Fenian raid.

The *Times* thinks the Fenian attempt will not be absolutely regretted if it will only prompt the United States to such action as shall prevent a repetition of such outrages.

The *Spectator* says the action of the Fenians is due to their hereditary passion, and the policy of England due to her hereditary insolence and contempt.

Other journals have articles similar in tone.

The good faith of the American authorities is generally admitted, and the attempts of the Fenians ridiculed.

The Spanish Cortez.

MADRID, May 28.—Last evening a caucus of the country Deputies in the Constituent Cortez was held in this city, to decide what action was desirable to take relative to the selection of a future ruler for Spain. After a long debate a proposition to invest Marshal Serrano with the royal attributes was lost by a vote of 22 to 12, and the caucus adjourned without taking further action. It is reported to-day that Prim has announced his intention to resign from the Cabinet if Serrano refuses regal rank.

Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The firm of Bischoffheim, bankers, will act as agents of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company in this country.

Ship News.

GLASGOW, May 28.—The steamship Dorian, from New York for this port, was signalled off Moville.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 28—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 94¼ for money and account. American securities quiet. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 89¼; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 86. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—2 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands, 10¾@10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11⅜d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Western flour 21s.; Corn, 36s.; Lard dull. Cheese 71s.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Mr. Stockton called up the bill to provide for buildings for Post Office, United States Revenue, Pension and Judicial offices in Trenton, New Jersey. Passed.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition from the American Cable Company of New York State, proposing to lay a cable from New York city to the Azores Islands, thence to Lisbon, Portugal, thence to Land's End, England, and thence to Havre and Amsterdam, and asking such aid as Congress may be willing to extend. Referred.

Also a petition from colored citizens of Maryland, setting forth that they are exposed to proscription when they travel either by land or water; that they are treated there in accordance with the infamous decision of the late Chief Justice; denied comfortable lodgings, and in their transit from one place to another are assigned quarters and stalls of the feet of cattle, where they experienced bodily harm, and asking for a remedy by Congress.

Mr. Sumner said the subject was now under consideration by the Judiciary Committee, to which he asked the reference of the papers. It was so referred.

At 12·15 o'clock Mr. Chandler proceeded to address the Senate upon the resolution recently introduced by him for restoring our foreign commerce to American vessels. He said our domestic and coastwise commerce was never in a more favorable condition than now, but our flag had been driven from foreign trade. The question was how best to restore our former prestige in that trade. He referred to the gradual substitution of steam propellers for American wooden ships, by which iron had taken the place of wood and steam the place of wind.

You could not to-day even send a letter across the ocean under the American flag. The coastwise and inland trade was a strict American monopoly. We allowed no foreign ship to touch a single pound of freight, but the foreign trade was open and free to the world, and was awarded to who could do it cheapest and quickest. The commerce of the lakes was also depressed in consequence of this revolution in the carrying trade, mainly caused by railroad competition. But the great question was as to the best means of again securing our position as one of the chief carriers of the world.

The idea that a remedy was to be found in shipbuilding was not tenable. You might build ten thousand ships, but if you cannot build them profitably you have no commerce. If they lose 85 a trip they will not run. We might, by an abrogation of all treaties, impose differential duty between our own and all other flags, but this would yield no practical benefit, because other nations might pass retaliatory laws. In regard to drawbacks he took issue as to the soundness of the proposition of universal drawbacks in Mr. Lynch's bill. In view of the necessity for protection of our foreign commerce, while the domestic required no protection, he would favor a drawback equal to the amount of duty on imported materials to be used in the construction of iron vessels intended for foreign traffic. He then referred to the advantages enjoyed by the English over American ship builders in the difference of wages of labor, and replied to a suggestion by Mr. Sherman as to whether by the substitution of machinery for labor this difference could be overcome. He thought the result would be the reverse, that the Clyde builders, after thirty years experience in building and improving upon repeated failures, had accumulated in their yards every piece of machinery known to the inventive ingenuity of the age and as soon as we discovered a new principle in machinery, they appropriated and applied it before we knew it. He had found in English ship yards every species of material used in vessel-building manufactured in yard, excepting only iron and coal, which in the yard he visited was brought from a place only seven miles distant. He then showed the difference in the cost of constructing. A three thousand ton iron ship, costing in this country from six to eight hundred thousand dollars, could be built in England for from $300,000 to $400,000. An instance of economy of iron over wood vessels was shown in fact that one three thousand ton iron propeller could carry as much freight as nine sailing vessels of a thousand tons each.

Mr. Chandler discussed at length the disadvantages of the United States in attempting to compete at once with foreign nations in the carrying trade. The question was whether it was better to permit for a limited period the building of a few steamships that could and would eventually compete with foreign ships, or whether subsidies should be paid.

House

Mr. Smith (Vt.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether any telegraph companies having offices in New York city, have refused or neglected to report to the proper assessor the amount of their gross receipts, as required by law. Adopted.

A call of the House was had, and showed the presence of 138 members.

Mr. Willard, chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and the War of 1812, reported several pension bills, among others bills renewing pensions to two pensioners in Tennessee, the payment of which had been suspended during the war. A discussion ensued, and, as much opposition was developed, the bills were withdrawn.

Mr. Willard also reported a general bill granting pensions to surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812.

The bill grants pensions of $8 a month to the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including militia and volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States, who served consecutively three months in the war of 1812, and were honorably discharged, and who are in circumstances which render them dependent upon their own labor or who are dependent upon others for support, and who gave no aid or comfort to the enemy during the late Rebellion.

Mr. Winans moved to amend by striking out the exception in reference to giving aid and comfort to the Rebellion, and addressed the House in advocacy of the amendment, arguing that these old men were physically incapable of rendering active aid to the Rebellion.

Mr. Holman moved to amend by including the surviving widows of such officers and men married before the war during the war of 1812, and who are in like circumstances.

Mr. Bingham advocated the amendment offered by Mr. Winans. He said if any of these old men rendered any aid and comfort to the Rebellion it must have been for the simple reason that the Government of their country was not able to give them protection.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) also supported Mr. Winans' amendment, and argued that as confiscation was not attempted in the case of the great criminals of the Rebellion, it should not be resorted to in the case of these old men.

Mr. Potter was glad to see gentlemen on the Republican side advocate the amendment offered by Mr. Winans. Since they had got universal suffrage, he trusted they would have not only in this bill but in every form universal amnesty.

Mr. Hawley opposed the amendment, saying that he would as soon think of pensioning Rebel soldiers as of pensioning the soldiers of 1812 who aided the Rebellion.

Mr. Potter inquired as to pensioning General Longstreet.

Mr. Howley replied that he knew nothing about that, and that he should not be surprised to find some years hence members who supported this amendment voting to pension the Rebel soldiers.

Mr. Logan opposed the amendment as a monstrous proposition and criticised the position taken by Mr. Bingham. If General Lee or Jefferson Davis had been pensioned for bravery and fidelity to the flag during the Mexican war, would that gentleman (Mr. Bingham) stand up and make the same remarks in their favor, and say that they should not swear to observe the Constitution? The principle was not correct or patriotic, and he was opposed to it.

Mr. Maynard supported the bill, but opposed Mr. Winans' amendment as unjust to the Government and to the old soldiers residing in the South who had remained faithful to the Government. He wished the bill had been more comprehensive, so as to include the widows, and had omitted the condition of poverty.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Benton, Smith (Oregon), Tillman, and Rice, and was closed by Mr. Willard.

Mr. Smith desired to offer an amendment to strike out the words "consecutively for three months," and Mr. Coburn one to make the pensions payable at the passage of the bill, but Mr. Willard did not allow them to be offered.

Mr. Willard in his closing remarks said that the bill would apply to from fifteen to twenty thousand persons. As to the number of widows to whom it would apply if Mr. Holman's amendments were adopted, it was impossible to make an estimate or even a guess, but he thought that the adoption of that amendment would very seriously endanger the passage of the bill in the Senate, and therefore he judged it unwise to load the bill unnecessarily. He opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Winans, because the exception was confined in the words of the bill to those who had adhered to the Rebellion, or exercised the function of any office under it. These were voluntary acts.

The House proceeded to vote on the bill and pending amendments. The amendment offered by Mr. Winans was rejected—yeas 60, nays 111.

Mr. Holman's amendment, making the bill apply also to widows who had been married before the close of the war, was agreed to—yeas 83, nays 34. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Ingersoll made an ineffectual effort to have the House go to business on the Speaker's table

The House then at half-past 1 resumed consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes.

Mr. Schenck, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, offered a number of amendments to the first section, mostly verbal changes in the text, which were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the tax on sales and contracts for sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver, etc., was reduced from 2 cents for every $100 to 1 cent, the present rate.

Mr. Schenck moved to insert a provision taxing contracts for sale or delivery of gold coin through a clearing house or other institution one-twentieth of 1 per cent. additional. Agreed to.

Mr. Ambler offered an amendment doubling the tax on all gambling operations in stocks and gold. Agreed to. This is what was recommended by the Committee on Banking and Currency in its report on the gold panic.

FROM THE STATE

Appointments by the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 28.—The Governor to-day reappointed the following Philadelphia officials:—Port Physician, Goodman; Health Officer, Addicks; Sealers of Weights and Measures, Taylor and Shaffer; Lazaretto Physician, Thompson; Flour Inspector, Bodine; and Superintendent of Powder Magazine, McLaughlin. The Harbor Master, Whisky Inspector, and Grain Measurer will be appointed this week.

DECORATION DAY.—The various Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic will devote themselves on Monday to the decoration of the graves of those who fell during the late Rebellion. At a recent meeting of the different commanders the programme of decorating the graves in the cemeteries was arranged as follows:—

Post No. 2, Monument; Post No. 5, all west of Passyunk road; Post No. 6, Germantown; Post No. 8, Glenwood; Post No. 13, Laurel Hill, Mount Peace, and Mount Vernon; Post No. 15, Woodland and Mount Moriah; Post No. 27, Lebanon and Philadelphia; Post No. 71, all east of Passyunk road; Post No. 161, Mechanics', Legion of Honor, Odd Fellows'. The Posts will form in Independence Square at 9 o'clock A. M., and at half-past 9 o'clock, under Major A. R. Calhoun, Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, will march up Walnut street to Twelfth, thence to Chesnut, thence to Broad, at which point the line will break and each Post will proceed to the cemetery to which it may be assigned. The members participating will wear dark clothes, fatigue caps, and white gloves; the officers will wear the regulation uniform.

The following shows the number of graves of soldiers received from hospitals in city and vicinity to be decorated:—Glenwood, 702; Lafayette, 24; Lebanon, 339; Mount Moriah, 450; Odd Fellows', 277; United American Mechanics', 11; Woodland, 118.

In consequence of the parade of the First Division P. M. on the same day, the Legion of Honor and the the Weccacoe Legion have decided to perform the work assigned to-morrow afternoon. The former will form at their headquarters, No. 1914 Coates street, at 1½ o'clock, and proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery, where the ceremony will be proceeded with. The address will be delivered by Captain George W. Curry. The Weccacoe Legion will leave their armory, and, after a short parade, will be divided into squads, which will visit the various cemeteries in which their dead lie.

A feature in the exercises of Monday will be the appearance of the E. D. Baker Post No. 8, Colonel Eli G. Sellers commanding. While turning out in full force themselves they will take with them one hundred and fifty of the children from the Soldiers' Home, who will be transported in the largest omnibus in the United States. The company of Cadets from the home, numbering about forty, will parade with the post, armed with muskets. On their arrival at the cemetery the children will decorate the grave of one of their little comrades who is buried at Glenwood. The prayer will be given by Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D.; the oration by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard.

A large civic procession, accompanied by four companies of infantry and a battery of artillery, will parade on the occasion of decorating the graves of soldiers in Camden, and take part in the ceremonies. Thirty young ladies have been selected to place the flowers on the graves, and the Rev. P. L. Davies, of New York, is to deliver the oration.

The address on the occasion of the decoration of the graves in Germantown and Chesnut Hill by Post No. 6 will be delivered by Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee. Extensive preparations are being made by the citizens of Frankford to decorate the soldiers' and sailors' graves on Monday afternoon, at Cedar Hill Cemetery. The Sabbath schools will turn out *en masse*, led by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union and other civic bodies, and will march in procession to the cemetery, accompanied by the Frankford Cornet Band. Hon. E. G. Lee will deliver the oration. Other speakers will be present, assisted by several clergymen of the place. Music from the United States Arsenal will also be present.

THE INAUGURATION of Courtland Saunders College, on Thirty-ninth street, above Market, will take place on Monday evening next. The programme is unusually attractive, and a very interesting occasion may be confidently expected. Addresses will be made by Honor Mayor Fox, who will preside, by Rev. Dr. Nevin, Judge Peirce, Hon. S. B. Axtell, M. C., Rev. Dr. Butler, Dr. Willits, Rev. Dr. Kynett, and other distinguished speakers. This seminary, in which many of our younger professional men and men of business were educated, was chartered with collegiate powers by the last Legislature.

☞ AT THE WALNUT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West Philadelphia, First Anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary Society, To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Dr. D. B. McCARTEE, China; Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, of the Sunday School Union; and the Pastor, Rev. S. W. DANA.

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FOURTH EDITION

NEWS FROM THE BORDER.

Matters Settling Down Again

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

The Annapolis Boat Race.

The Middies Win the Race.

The Presbyterian Excursionists.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

"Reunion" Hall at Princeton.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 28.—The corner stone of Reunion Hall of Princeton College was laid at 3½ by Rev. Dr. Backus. Speeches were made by Judge Strong, Rev. Dr. Adams, W. E. Dodge, and other eminent gentlemen. The students, with three hundred persons from Philadelphia, were present. The hall derives its name from the reunion of the two branches of the Church.

The Presbyterian Assembly's Excursion.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 28.—The excursion of the Presbyterian General Assembly reached here at a quarter after 1 o'clock this afternoon, the train having been delayed three times by the heating of the axles on new cars. The excursionists proceeded to the Stockton House, where lunch was provided by the committee of arrangements. It is still raining, but large numbers are on the beach and about the town.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pensions to Soldiers.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—In the House to-day, while the bill granting pensions to Revolutionary soldiers and soldiers of the war of 1812 was under consideration, an amendment was offered and carried compelling all persons who wish to avail themselves of its benefits to first take the iron-clad oath.

The Ninety-five Million Bill.

Western members generally have determined to vote against and, if possible, defeat Garfield's bill to secure additional banking facilities, otherwise known as the ninety-five million bill.

The amendments agreed upon by the committee make the bill more of a constructive measure than it was when first introduced, and instead of increasing the circulation of the national currency it will have the effect of making it more scarce. This is the view taken by nearly all the Western and Southern members. Secretary Boutwell is very anxious for its passage on account of the provision it makes for funding the debt, but it is not believed he can carry it through the House.

The Decoration of Soldiers' Graves

will be observed with more than usual solemnity at the National Cemetery at Arlington on Monday. As neither House will be in session, most of the Senators and members will be present at the ceremonies. A large amount of money has been contributed to secure the necessary flowers, etc.

Mayor Bowen.

It is said that Mayor Bowen, of this city, who anticipates defeat at the coming election, is urging the House to pass a bill for the territorial government of this District, which passed the Senate last night. Bowen wants it amended so as to have the President appoint him Governor of the District.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

The President has not signed the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, but he gave some parties who went to him with a view of having it vetoed to understand that he would sign it and send it to Congress on Tuesday next.

FROM THE BORDER.

The Fenian Movement.

TORONTO, May 28.—All was quiet during the night. Only ten Fenians are reported to be in the camp at Trout river. Eight Fenians were killed and twenty wounded yesterday.

All is quiet on the Niagara and Detroit frontiers, but an ample force will be kept up to defend all the borders of the Dominion from the marauding bands wandering near the lines, unable to return home from the want of funds.

The excitement has almost ceased, and business is rapidly resuming its former condition. What is considered the last Fenian raid is looked upon as a complete and ridiculous failure.

The Red River Expedition.

The last advices from the Red River expedition indicate everything going smoothly forward, and Archibald, the newly-appointed Lieutenant-Governor, will soon leave to assume his duties.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Post Office Department.

PARIS, May 28.—It is rumored there will be a change in the Director-General of the Post Office Department forthwith. Should this rumor prove true, efforts will undoubtedly be made for the establishment of a postal treaty between France and the United States. Such treaty would be more likely to succeed under any new administration of the French Post Office Department.

Small Pox in Paris.

It is now certain the small-pox prevails in St. Pelagie Prison, where Henri Rochefort and other journalists are detained.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Boat Race at Annapolis—The Midshipmen Beat the Quaker City Club.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 28.—The race to-day resulted as follows:—Midshipmen, 20 minutes, 25 seconds; Quaker City, 20 minutes, 58¼ seconds. Midshipmen, 43 strokes; Quaker City, 38. The race was pulled with an east wind, rain, and rough water.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.—The following report of the operations of the Municipal Hospital during the week has been issued from the office of the Board of Health. J. Howard Taylor, M. D., physician in charge, reports as follows:—

Remaining Saturday, May 21		106
Received since, relapsing fever	50	
" " other diseases	6	56
Total		162
Discharged, relapsing fever	19	
" other diseases	4	
Died, relapsing fever	5	
" other diseases	5	33
Remaining		129

Published by order of the Board of Health.
JOHN E. ADDICKS, Health Officer.

LOCAL SÆNGERFEST.—Whit Monday, which this year falls on the 6th of June, will be duly celebrated by our German fellow-citizens. At Engel & Wolf's farm a local Sængerfest will be held, in which the Mænnerchor, Junger Mænnerchor, Sangerbund, and Harmonie Singing Societies will participate. Two fine bands of music have been engaged and a fine time generally will be indulged in. The officers having charge of the matter are President H. Nuss, Secretary Herman Dieck, and Treasurer C. Lindhorst. Mr. Dieck is also chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; therefore our readers can rely upon the fact that the affair will be admirably managed.

TO COAL AND LUMBER MERCHANTS.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons advertise for their sale June 14 the valuable property known as the "Canoe Run Estate," located between Cameron and Emporium, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, comprising about 4000 acres of gas coal and hemlock timber land. Sale peremptory. See advertisement elsewhere and catalogues issued to-day, and to be had at their auction rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

"HANDS OFF THE BIBLE."—Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach a sermon especially to young men, at the request of the Young Men's Christian Association, to-morrow evening, at the Presbyterian church corner of Broad and Green streets. The subject will be, "Hands Off the Bible."

PROSTITUTES.—Last night, by order of the Mayor, the police of the Fourth district made a raid upon the street-walkers in the neighborhood of Seventh and Race streets, and arrested six of them. The raid was made at the request of the citizens in the neighborhood.

THE NEW YORK TRAINS, as will be seen by the advertisement published elsewhere, have been put upon their summer time-table. The travelling public will bear this fact in mind.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Heartless Irish Canard.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The appearance this morning in two New York journals of the following advertisement has caused intense indignation among a large number who were duped by it:—

ATTENTION!—Wanted—25,000 good, sound, and solid Irishmen to go on an excursion to Canada, at $1000 each. Apply to Richard Walters, No. 27 East Broadway. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

A. OAKEY HALL.
WM. M. TWEED.
PETER B. SWEENEY.
M. T. BRENNAN.

An immense crowd assembled at the place designated on the advertisement, and Walters told them he was a Fenian, but knew nothing about the advertisement. The body of men then marched to the offices of Tweed, Sweeney, and Mayor Hall, and were of course informed that they had nothing to do with this heartless practical joke.

FROM THE BORDER.

The Irish War—The Latest Intelligence.

ST. ALBANS, May 28.—Everything is quiet here to-day, and how the remaining Fenians are to be got rid of is the only question that now troubles our citizens. The United States Government refuses to take the matter out of the hands of the civil authorities, and the latter don't like to take the responsibility of paying for their transportation, while the railroad managers insist on being paid for returning them to their homes, and thus the matter stands.

General Meade is inclined to censure the people here more than they deserve.

He says they have to a great extent sympathized with the Fenians and knew they were making preparations to invade Canada, and were storing arms and ammunition near the border line. All this is true, but it is equally true that the Government has been fully apprised of all this. United States Marshal Foster, long before a Fenian landed here, informed the Washington authorities what might be expected, and District Attorney Field did the same, yet not one word was received in reply to their communications, and it was forty-eight hours after the Fenians had actually commenced landing at this point.

Notwithstanding this, Government was promptly posted concerning their movements before anything of an official nature was received from Washington. Generals Meade, McDowell, Ingalls, Hunt, and Van Vleit left on the noon train to-day for Malone, to take a look at the situation at that point. General Meade was quite indisposed on his arrival last evening, so much so that a physician was called to prescribe for him. General Spear is still in town.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sandwich Island Advices.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—A despatch received from Commander W. T. Truxton, commanding United States steamer Jamestown, dated April 30, reports her arrival at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, March 27, sixteen days from San Francisco. During the stay of the vessel she has been visited by the Dowager Queen Emma, the various members of the Hawaiian Cabinet, and foreign representatives, to whom the usual honors were extended. On the 16th of April the King returned from a visit to the island of Molokai. As he passed the Jamestown her yards were manned and a salute of twenty-one guns fired.

On the 27th he granted an audience to the officers of the ship. The condition of American affairs is satisfactory. There is at Honolulu the Austrian steam screw frigate Donau, which had suffered severely in a typhoon on her passage from Japan, and was undergoing repairs. The captain of the Donau, Whiplinger, gained great honor and reputation at the battle of Lissa, and deserves no less for the energy and ingenuity in safely bringing his ship into port under adverse circumstances.

At noon, on April 30, Captain Truxton and officers attended the opening of the Legislature by the King. The Jamestown would leave immediately for the Micronesian Islands. Had taken on board Rev. Hiram Bingham and wife, who are to be landed at the island of Tanowa, near to the island of Apatang, of the Gilbert group.

FROM RICHMOND.

A Policeman Killed.

RICHMOND, May 28.—There was much rowdyism and pistol firing last night, and in one of the affrays Policeman Eggleston was shot and mortally wounded, and ex-Policeman Kennedy was badly shot.

It is raining here to-day.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The specie shipped to Europe to-day amounted to about $1,900,000.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

NO. 913 ARCH STREET.
R. HOSKINS & CO.
The best assortment of PAPER and ENVELOPES, New Tints of Paper with Envelopes, Rose Pink, Silver Grey, Antique, Undine.
New Tinted Visiting cards to match.
Initials and Monograms stamped in colors free of charge.
Boxes of Initial Paper, stamped..... .....30 cents
do. do. do. do. .....40 "
4 quires Paper, 4 packs Envelopes, in a double box, stamped .....$1·00
Tom Thumb Note Paper.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.
mwf

PERSONAL.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT THE OUTbreak of the War, by proclamation, called for forty-two thousand volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, and the War Department promised that each soldier should have a bounty of $100, when discharged.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED THAT THIS PROMISED BOUNTY MUST NOW BE PAID. We are prepared to obtain it for every soldier who enlisted before July 22, 1861, for three years, and was subsequently honorably discharged, whether he served for a short or long time.

It is desirable to have the soldier's discharge, but the bounty can be obtained where the discharge is lost or cannot be had. No collection, no charge.

Call upon or write to the General Collection Agency, R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

PENSIONS, PENSIONS.—ALL WOUNDED or disabled SOLDIERS, also the widows, children under sixteen, or dependent mothers and fathers of those who died in the service, or since discharge, of disease contracted in the service, who have not yet claimed a pension, should apply at once to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH street. To secure back pension, claims must be made within five years from date of discharge or date of death. Long-standing or rejected claims promptly settled.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—MOTHERS and fathers whose sons were lost in the war, or who died after discharge of disease contracted in the service, are entitled to PENSIONS, if in any way dependent upon their sons for support. We recommend all who think they are entitled to call on ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, who will procure for them a Pension, or give any information, free of charge, relative to Back Pay, Bounty, Prize Money, etc.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE.—Passports issued by the State Department of the United States Government are the only ones recognized now by the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, and can be obtained in twenty-four hours, on an application made in person or by letter to the Official Passport Bureau. R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE settlement of official accounts of the officers of the late Army, and procure certificates of non-indebtedness, and collect arrears of pay, etc. References to hundreds of prominent officers. For information call upon or write to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Collection Agency, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

SOLDIERS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR DISCHARGES are entitled to bounty, and it can be procured for them in all cases in which they would have been entitled if the discharge had not been lost, on an application made at once to R. S. LEAGUE & CO., at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, either in person or by letter.

A BILL HAS PASSED ONE BRANCH OF Congress, giving $100 to the widow, children, or parents of all soldiers who died in the service, where the soldier enlisted for one year or less. For further information apply to No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. This will give $100 to the heirs of all soldiers who died in service, belonging to any nine months' regiments or three months' regiments. Applications are received daily by
R. S. LEAGUE & CO.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM TREATED SPECIALLY
37 YEARS.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
$1000 Paid.
INFLAMMAT